The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Letters From Our Special Correspondents.

An Important Change in the Disposition of the Rebel Forces.

A Hard Battle Expected Before Entering Richmond.

Rebel Troops Pouring Out of the City Toward the Chickahominy.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

New Bridge, Chickahominy River, Va., Monday Evening, May 26, 1862.

Within the past three days the disposition of the whole rebel army before Richmond seems to have been changed. Instead of the rebels retreating, with all their supplies and camp equipage toward the city, *they are coming from it in large numbers*, and are evidently determined to make a stand between it and the Chickahominy River. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that five days ago, but a small force of the enemy—say six thousand men—occupied the ground between us and Richmond. It was then supposed that our march into the city would be easy and rapid, and that an opportunity would soon be given the Union citizens of that place to demonstrate their delight at being liberated from the secession yoke. *But now the aspect is completely changed, and numerous indications favor the belief that our onward progress to Richmond is to be hotly disputed by the larger part of the rebel army.* Every hour troops are pouring out of Richmond and disposing themselves along the line of the Chickahominy, being at some points only a half a mile from it.

Gen. Stoneman, who, for the past three days, has been encamped a short distance north of Mechanicsville, thought it prudent to retire to a point about half a mile this side of the town. This fact alone, however, does not prove that the enemy is gaining ground, for it was expected when the General occupied his position beyond the town, that he would not remain there a long while.

Gen. Stoneman with his force still holds ——, but how long he will be able to do so, unless reinforced, it is impossible to say. He may with his command, the strength of which it would be imprudent to state here, be able to seriously retard the movements of the rebels, but it would certainly be expecting too much from him to combat successfully a whole army.

A deserter just arrived from a Georgia regiment states that between Richmond and Mechanicsville and about one and a half miles from the latter place, three Georgia regiments have encamped since morning. He also says that *Beauregard arrived in Richmond last Thursday, and that a most vigorous attempt will be made to save the city.*

Last night our gunboats on James River threw a few shells into the rebel batteries, but with what effect we did not learn.

Yesterday we had cars running from West Point to the Chickahominy River. This new facility for getting supplies, guns ammunition, &c., to the army, can be readily appreciated by us all.

Yesterday, while a detail from the Eightieth N. Y Regiment (Engineer corps) were examining a piece of woods, they discovered in the bushes the body of a man which was identified to be that of Sergeant C. Whitwell, of Company B, Fourth Vermont Regiment. He was shot through the head in two places, The circumstances attending his death are not known.

Lieut. Daniels, of the Signal corps, who injured himself last Saturday by falling against a stump while endeavoring to leap his horse across the Chickahominy in order to carry information to Gen. Stoneman that the rebels were attempting to flank him on the left, has been obliged to leave his post for a few days. Three of his ribs are dislocated. It is hoped that he will soon recover and rejoin his corps, for in all the advance movements he has greatly distinguished himself by his energy and enterprise.

WHIT.

Bottom's Bridge Rebuilt—Our Troops Across the Chickahominy—Skirmishing with the Rebels—The Prospect Ahead.

Near Bottom's Bridge, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

In company with Capt. Titus, of Gen. —— staff, I crossed Bottom's Bridge this noon, just at that moment completed, the workmen honoring us with three cheers, as the first to cross the new structure. It is a homely affair of logs laid across string-pieces, supported by piles driven into the sandy bottom of the creek—at this point, 25 or 30 yards wide, including the swamp through which it winds its way. Just below the bridge, there is a ford with a clear space of water, having a depth of about four feet. Above the bridge, the stream was hidden by a tangled mass of shubbery, the trees in the swamp upon its borders being felled across the creek, filling up its channel with their trunks and branches.

Without waiting for the erection of bridges our troops have crossed the Chickahominy, and a force of cavalry with several regiments of infantry, are now occupying the advanced posts of Gen. —— position on the other side. I found them busy securing their occupation, and preparing for the advance of an additional force, the axes of the pioneers ringing through the forests as they cleared the way for new roads. A ride of two or three miles along a road forming an acute angle with the river bank, brought us to our outer lines, where two of our cavalry stood on picket guard behind a large tree, watching the movements of the enemy in the edge of the woods across the field, over against the road along which we were passing. Earlier in the day our cavalry had occupied a house still further in advance, from which the enemy had retired before their approach. A little skirmish was had between them and our cavalry yesterday, none being killed on our side, though, as usual, several of the rebels are reported to have been seen to fall.

For some reason the Confederates are remarkably shy of us in this vicinity, and retire before our approach with scarcely a show of resistance. This is the more strange, as the nature of the country is such that a small force of determined men might occasion us great annoyance. The fact that the enemy are [illegible] It is true that they desire us to press further on, their wishes are being gratified as rapidly as the circumstances of the case will allow. Here our pickets are within ten or eleven miles of Richmond, and from the right the report comes to us that a still further advance has been made in that direction.

But the country is one requiring cautious movements. Though so near a city of metropolitan pretensions it is rather a region of forest with intervals of clearing than of clearing with patches of forest. The view in all directions from the Chickahominy is is shut in by hills, covered with a dense growth of dark fir trees, reminding one of the black forests of the Rhine country. From the highest elevation I could attain—on the ridge-pole of a barn surmounting a hill—I could see few signs of civilization in any direction, the heavy growth of timber shutting us out from all but partial views of the little openings of arable land which varied the monotony of the forest. It is a country where a hundred batteries might lie concealed in the path of an army, almost beyond the possibility of detection, and I am puzzled to understand why the rebels make so little use of the natural advantages of their position to carry into effective operation the well-established military principle of annoying as much as possible an enemy on the march by sudden attacks, cutting off his detached parties, and keeping him in a constant state of uncertainty and alarm.

Where is that foot-by-foot and hand-to-hand contest with which our progress was to be opposed? Are we being lured onward to a more certain destruction? Have the railroad and the telegraph been left so complete with the expectation that they are again to be repossessed by the Confederate Government? Or is it only a rear guard that lies between us and Richmond, while the main body are securing their retreat, or hastening over the railroad to fall on Banks and McDowell, or to effect a junction with Beauregard, so as to annihilate Halleck preparatory to visiting McClellan with similar destruction?

Conjecture is busy in the camps with these several theories, to which different officers incline, according as they believe in the determination and demoralization of the rebel armies. The accounts we receive from prisoners and others, recently in communication with the rebel army, agree in representing both rank and file as strong in their expression of confidence in our speedy defeat. Does this here, or elsewhere, indicate a speedy surrender on their part, or have they plans for the final discomfiture of Gen. McClellan's army of the Potomac, with which they have been so long playing at fast and loose?

I see that the Times of the 20th discredits my estimate of the rebel strength in Virginia. If, with the bulk of their army concentrated at Corinth and here, they cannot muster 175,000 men in this State, the figures of the Southern census must have played us false, for we find evidence that their men, capable of bearing arms, are, almost to a unit, in the army. This peninsula is completely stripped of males of the military age, the stray one here and there being some one who has played possum, by creeping into the woods beyond the reach of forcible enlistment. But it is probable that State sovereignty is interfering with the successful operation of the Confederate conscription, as in the case of North Carolina, which, if reported true, has great significance. There is other evidence that when the true history of the rebellion comes to be written, it will be found to have failed as much from internal dissension as from external opposition.

The weather has been uncomfortably warm for several days, but a heavy thunder shower, this morning, cleared the air and moderates the heat, which was debilitating our men. The storm was one of unusual violence, the rain falling in a perfect deluge most of the time for a couple of hours, changing to hail towards the last; the thunder crashing sharply among the hills meanwhile. A member of the Fifty second Pennsylvania Regiment is reported to have been struck by lightning during the storm.

A Spirited Reconnoissance—The Rebels Driven Back—Our Troops Eight Miles From Richmond—Magruder in Front with 40,000 Men.

Gathwait's Farm, Two Miles Beyond Bottom's Bridge, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

A very spirited reconnoissance was made to-day, by Gen. ——, which has resulted in his securing a position five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge, and but eight miles from Richmond, on the turnpike road from Williamsburgh and New-Kent to that city.

With five regiments of Gen. —— Division, Gen. —— advanced up the road, until his skirmishers came in contact with the enemy, who opened fire with musketry and artillery, of which latter they had six pieces stationed on a little elevation to the left, and supported by infantry. Our batteries were immediately ordered up and opened a brisk fire, which finally compelled the rebels to retire, our guns doing much execution among them. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded, as follows:

Wm. Brown, Co. C, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, killed by a six-pound shot striking him in the head.

Wounded—Lieut. Dilla B. Groffe, Co. H, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, contusion from the shot that killed Brown, striking him on the shoulder; Corporal Aaron Thompson, Co. D, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, severely, musket ball in the abdomen; Edw. W. Allabach, Co. A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, amputation left leg just above the knee; Dewitt Haynes, Co. D, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, musket ball in thigh; D. W. Holley, Co. A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, slightly in side of head with piece of shell; Joseph Lebaf, Co. H, Ninety-eighth New-York, severely, musket ball penetrating skull.

The rebel troops engaged are supposed to have been the brigade of Tennessee troops of which information was brought us this morning by a deserter. They have been in advance of the main body, acting as a corps of observation, and it is supposed that they were also attempting a reconnoissance at the time they were met by our troops. They were supported by artillery and infantry, but were driven handsomely back by Gen. ——, who now holds a position at a cross road leading from the Richmond and Williamsburgh turnpike to the railroad near the eight-mile guide-post out of Richmond. Gen. Magruder is reported, with 40,000 men, within the sound of a drum from that place.

Our pickets here are again in contact with the enemy, conversation passing between them last night Some of the rebels inquired of our men to what regiment they belonged:

"One Hundred and Fourth New-Jersey," was the answer.

"Go to ——," responded the skeptical Confederate, "there are not so many men in New-Jersey."

Sundry communications have been dropped in the paths of our troops, by the retreating rebels. One, written on a tin canteen was about as follows:

"Yankee! You came d—d near shooting me out on picket last night. What did you do that for? I have never done anything to injure you; how and why should you shoot me? Your fellows are always shooting at our men on picket, but we never shoot yours."

Another very polite letter was shown me, in which a member of the "First Virginia Cavalry" requests, that the finder will, "if it is not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier, send word of the good health of the writer to his father, Mr. —— Cosman, Wolverton, Frederick County, Md." These letters are in quite a different tone from the abusive missiles which are ordinarily found scattered in our path.

It was raining very hard up to 3 o'clock to-day, and our men engaged in the reconnoissance were obliged to march and fight in the rain and mud.

P. S.—*Half-past Eight P. M.*—I learn, since writing the above, that the troops engaged by Gen. —— were the rear guard of the enemy, consisting of five regiments of infantry, under Gen. Hatton, two batteries, and a regiment of cavalry, the whole under the command of Gen. Stuart. The rebel loss is reported to be quite large, though I have no definite information on this point.

I hear a locomotive whistle near here which would indicate that the railroad is in operation from Whitehouse. The track is now in our possession to within seven or eight miles of Richmond.

The Passage of the Chickahominy—No Opposition—A Prisoner and his Statements—Feeling among the Rebels.

Three Miles Over the Chickahominy, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

We crossed the Chickahominy, yesterday, without opposition, a previous reconnoissance having discovered the country clear of the enemy for some distance back of the river, their videttes falling back before the advance of our troops.

A deserter who comes in this morning, brings a confirmation of the suggestion in my last letter, that their falling back is a ruse to draw us into difficulty. He reports that the rebel pickets have instructions to fall back before our men until within a few miles of Richmond, when, as at Williamsburgh, they will make a sudden attack upon our advance in superior force. The main body of the Confederate army he reports on the north side of the railroad, the brigade of Tennessee troops, to which he belongs, doing picket duty on this side.

The rebels claim 150,000 men, but 80,000 he asserts will cover their entire force. Much dissatisfaction exists among them on account of the conscription act, and many would be glad to lay down their arms did not pride forbid. The leaders are determined to make a stand, having chosen a position near Richmond for this purpose; their works, as I have before stated, running from a point close to the city for several miles toward the Chickahominy.

The rebels are not lacking for food, such as it is—bacon being the only meat, the beef being all gone.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday, by Gen. —— to within three miles of the James River. No signs of the rebels were discovered except the scouting parties, who fell back on each other until a body of about one hundred had gathered.

A similar reconnoissance was made at the same time, on the Richmond road, by Col. ——, who found a body of several hundred infantry three miles this side of Bottom's Bridge. Gen. —— has gone out on another reconnoissance this morning, intending to push as far on toward Richmond as he can with safety. The sound of brisk firing, in the advance as I write, reports that he has met the enemy.

PIERREPONT.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Further Particulars of the Battle at Hanover Court-house.

Heavy Losses Suffered by the Enemy.

Washington, Wednesday, May 28.

Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the Secretary of War that the battle of Hanover Court-house resulted in a complete route of the enemy.

It is stated that we have taken 500 prisoners, and more are coming.

The loss of the enemy is set down at 1,000. Our men buried *one hundred* of their dead.

Our loss is 379 in killed, wounded and missing, of which 53 were killed.

The forces opposed to us were principally from North Carolina and Georgia.

The prisoners from the former State express themselves very tired of the war. They also say that their defeat will have a very demoralizing effect on the rebel army.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

Washington, Wednesday, May 28.

No further particulars of Gen. Banks' affair have been received.

EXCITEMENT IN MARYLAND.

Arrest of Judge Carmichael at Easton with the Prosecuting Attorney of Talbot County for Treason—The United States Marshal Resisted—The Military Called upon.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 28.

Last Saturday, Deputy Provost-Marshal James L. McPhail, by orders of Gen. Dix, commanding this Department, proceeded to Easton, Talbot County, Md., to arrest Judge Richard Carmichael, Judge of the County, and James Powell, Prosecuting Attorney, upon a charge of treason.

Marshal McPhail, with several officers, arrived at Easton on Saturday evening, and took lodgings at the Easton Hotel. Early on Sunday morning the purpose of their visit was rumored, and a fellow named McNabb was actively engaged in exciting the people. Some called on the Marshal and stated that an attempt to arrest the Judge would be resisted by at least one hundred armed men. On Monday the excitement was intense, and threats of violence were repeated, still the officers were patient and quiet, but determined to make the arrest or die in the attempt. The Marshal telegraphed the state of affairs to Gen. Dix, who sent one hundred and twenty-five of the Second Delaware Regiment. They reached Nyes' Landing yesterday noon, the Marshal met them and gave orders to them to be in the town in one hour. In the meantime, the Marshal and his officers went to the Court-house, where the Judge was presiding, and told him he must consider himself under arrest and a prisoner. The Judge demanded the authority for such a proceeding, and was answered, the authority of the United States. He replied that he did not regard that authority, under the circumstances. Here a call was made for the Sheriff, but the crier was soon stopped, and one of the officers ascended the steps to arrest the Judge. The Judge resisted and kicked the officer, who drew a club and struck the Judge upon the head with it, inflicting a slight wound. Other officers arrested Mr. Powell and two citizens, Mr. McNabb and [illegible]. The proceedings were prompt and decisive, and all was done in a few moments, the greatest excitement existing in the Court-room. The military soon made their appearance outside, and after a short delay the whole party, including his Honor, were marched to the steamer and brought to the city, and lodged in Fort McHenry.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Picket Skirmishing Prohibited by Gen. Halleck.

The Opposing Lines Only Two Miles Apart.

A Report of the Surrender of Vicksburgh.

Washington, Wednesday, May 28.

Information from Gen. Halleck, dated yesterday, indicates that no engagement had taken place.

Before Corinth, Tuesday, May 27.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order prohibiting skirmishing. The pickets on each side are now friendly, and within conversation distance, which they improve.

Last night five rebels, including one Sergeant, came over.

All along the line our forces are within two miles of the rebel works. In some places our heavy guns are in battering distance, but dense woodlands intervening prevent either party from opening fire.

Camp rumors say that Vicksburgh had surrendered, and our fleet was *en route* to Memphis.

The reporter of the Associated Press at Gen. Halleck's headquarters says that all Corinthian news telegraphed from Chicago, derived *via* Cairo, for some time past, is entirely without foundation.

No engagement of the least consequence had occurred in Corinth or vicinity up to 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS

The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, of the 17th, says that two Yankee steamers opened fire with shot and shell on Darien on Friday. No damage was done. [Darien, Ga., is the capital of McIntosh County, on the left bank of the Altamaha River, twelve miles from the sea, and sixty miles southwest of Savannah.]

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d says that all is quiet at Fort Morgan. It publishes the correspondence relative to the demanded surrender of Vicksburgh.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 20th says some Nationals have landed at Warrenton, and had a few skirmishes.

[Warrenton is a small town in Warren county, Miss., on the east bank of the Mississippi River, and ten miles below Vicksburgh.]

Gov. Shorter of Alabama, calls out all the male population not subjected to the conscription law for a State guard.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 28.

A special to the *Gazette* from Indianapolis says that an officer who left Corinth Monday reports that the army moved up to within three-fourths of a mile of the enemy's fortifications on Sunday night, and are intrenching. Gen. Halleck says his position will not warrant his risking anything, hence his moving by regular approaches, and fortifying as he goes. It is expected that our forces would open on the enemy by Thursday.

Gen. Lovell, it was reported, arrived at Corinth Sunday night with seven thousand raw recruits. Deserters say that the army has more confidence in Gens. Bragg and Price than they have in Beauregard. The rebel army is on half rations; they get fresh beef twice a week, and spoiled corned beef the balance of the time. No pork is given out at all.

The sickness in their army is fearful, and increasing rapidly; while ours is improving in health. Their officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to Grand Junction.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 28.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, has arrived here, direct from Gen. Halleck's army before Corinth, having left there on Friday. Our army is in excellent condition, occupying a strong position, and ready for the great struggle. A battle may be expected within the next ten days.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Suppression of the Norfolk Day Book, at the Request of Citizens.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, May 27, via Baltimore, Wednesday, May 28.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was allowed to continue its issue by Gen. Viele, after the occupation of Norfolk, on condition that it should be respectful in its tone, was to-day suppressed, in consequence of a communication in yesterday's paper signed "Inquirer," which, in severe language, assails those Union citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. A meeting was held last night, in which the course of the paper was discussed, and a Committee having waited upon Gen. Viele and stated their request that the paper should be stopped, he acquiesced, and the order was issued this morning.

After a hard rain, lasting all night, the weather is now pleasant, but very warm.

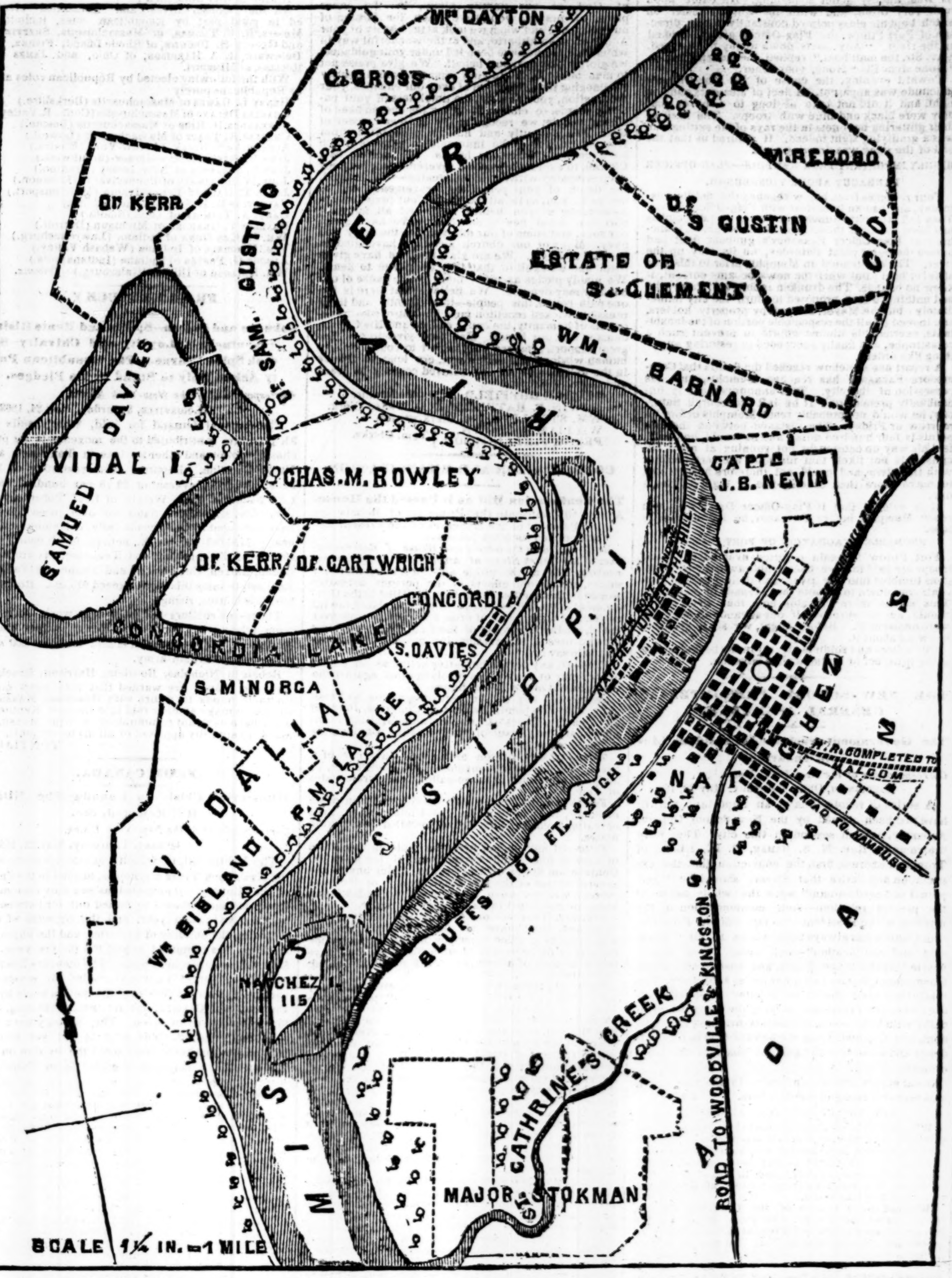
The steamer *George Peabody* sailed to-day for New-York.

An Important Prize—Capture of an Iron Steamship Loaded with Cotton.

The bark *Pallas*, (British, of Balize, Hond.,) Biddle, from Balize, (Hond.,) May 16, with logwood and cotton to Josiah Jex, arrived yesterday. She *reports* that on May 16, at 8 A. M., lat. 22° 50', lon. 85°, she was boarded by the United States bark *Pursuit*, who reported that the day previous the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler* captured an iron steamer loaded with cotton, and sent her to New-York. She did not learn the name of the captured steamer.

THE SURRENDER OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Map Showing the Position of Natchez, the City "Over," and the City "Under" the Hill, the Plantations, Roads and Railroad in the Vicinity, and the Topography of the Surrounding Region.



NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

The City of Natchez, of whose (virtual though not nominal) surrender to our gunboats we now learn, is 300 miles above New-Orleans, by the course of the river, 540 below Memphis, 100 Southwest of Jackson, the capital of the State; and is the largest city in Mississippi—its population, by last census, being 13,550. It is situated on the left bank of the river, mostly on a high bluff, near 200 feet above the river level. That portion of the city on the margin of the river is termed "Natchez under the Hill;" and most of the heavy mercantile business is done in this part of the town, and most of the gamblers, robbers, cyprians, and bowie-knife chivalry, for which Natchez was erst so famous, had here their headquarters. The upper town—"Natchez over the Hill"—stands on the bluff, and is an elegant and salubrious spot—the thermometer here seldom rising above 90 degrees. From this point, as far as the eye can reach along the margin of the river, is seen rich and well-cultivated cotton plantations, and the seats of many wealthy families, [see diagram,] while beyond this is a boundless waste of deep and impenetrable swamps. The city is one of the principal cotton ports on the Mississippi; the streets are often rendered impassable by the piles of cotton bales waiting to be shipped; but since the rebellion all this has passed away. Natchez carries on (in the past tense) an extensive inland and foreign trade; many large vessels come up to the town, receive their freight, and sail to foreign ports. There are several large foundries here for making engines, which have been of use to the rebels. The cotton plantations in the vicinity, with the names of their owners, and other interesting local details, will be found accurately set forth in our diagram.

THE SURRENDER OF NATCHEZ.

From the Natchez Courier of the 14th.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

City Hall, May 13.

The Mayor and Selectmen of the City of Natchez assembled in special meeting at 8 o'clock A. M.

Present—John Hunter, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. Baldwin, Curry, Dix, Walworth and Walker.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the following communication, viz.:

United States Steamer Iroquois, at Anchor Off Natchez, Miss., May 12, 1862.

Sir: In advance of the squadron now coming up the Mississippi, I am instructed by the Flag-Officer to demand the surrender of the City of Natchez to the naval forces of the United States:

The same terms will be accorded as those granted to New-Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and property of all peaceable citizens shall be respected; but all property in the city belonging to the so-called Confederate States must be delivered up, and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over your town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. S. PALMER, Commander.

To His Honor, the Mayor of Natchez.

To which communication the Mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz.:

Mayor's Office, Natchez, Miss., May, 13, 1862.

Sir: Your communication of the 12th inst. has been received by me and laid before the Board of Selectmen of this City, and I am directed to return the following reply:

Coming as a conqueror, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to possess this place. An unfortified city, an entirely defenceless people, have no alternative but to yield to an irresistible force, as useless to imperil innocent blood. Formalities are absurd in the face of such realities.

So far as the city authorities can prevent, there will be no opposition to your possession of the city; they cannot, however, guarantee that your flag shall wave unmolested in the sight of an excited people; but such authority as they possess shall be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city.

As to property belonging to the Confederate States, they are not aware of any such within the limits of the city. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HUNTER, Mayor.

To Jas. S. Palmer, Commander U. S. S. *Iroquois*, at anchor off Natchez, Miss.

The Board then adjourned.

C. F. MERRICK, City Clerk.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Unmistakable Preparations for a Forward Movement—Arrival of a Land Force and Six National Rams—Renewal of the Bombardment of Fort Pillow—Effect of the Rebel Conscription Act—Flag-Officer Farragut Advancing Upon Memphis, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, ABOVE FORT PILLOW, }
Thursday, May 22 1862. }

The siege of Fort Pillow has been a long and a tedious one, but at last we congratulate ourselves that we see the beginning of the ending. Flag-Officer DAVIS is of course discreet enough to keep his own counsel, but certain events have transpired within the last few days, which no one here could fail to observe, that unmistakably point to a speedy forward movement.

The friends of the Union will be glad to hear this, for it must be confessed that, after the reduction of two such forts as Jackson and St. Philip below, and two such fortifications as Columbus and Island No. 10 above, it is rather humiliating that a contemptible earthwork like Pillow, manned, as we have every reason to believe—indeed, I may almost say *know*—by two regiments of raw troops, and defended by not more than half a dozen guns of heavy calibre, should so long hold us at bay, and prevent the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi. It is a matter of no little speculation whether Fort Pillow is defended at all. If the reports of deserters are to be believed, it was virtually abandoned several days ago; but since the engagement of the 10th, when two of our boats were disabled, Flag-Officer DAVIS, even if he did place any confidence in these stories, has not been in a condition to make a reconnoissance in force, and draw the enemy's fire. A portion of their fleet is still in the vicinity; but it is believed by many that it has been left behind as a "blind."

This hypothesis is strengthened by a circumstance which occurred a day or two ago. The steamer *L. M. Kennett* came down from St. Louis, having on board quite a number of released and paroled rebel prisoners. During the forenoon she dropped down into a bend of the river, flying two flags of truce, and after waiting an hour and a half for the enemy to board her, was compelled to return. While in this position, an officer who accompanied her took such observations as he could. He had an unobstructed view of the river for miles, and a very good one of the site of the fort; and he confesses himself unable to see any signs of life in either. Later in the day the *Kennett* dropped down again, and after remaining a short time was visited by two rebel tugs, on which the prisoners were placed, and sent on their way. I do not assert that Pillow is evacuated, but simply give the impressions of many persons in the flotilla, whose opinions are entitled to consideration. When our advance is made—and it cannot be delayed very long—we may find the rebels still in position, and as well prepared to dispute our passage down the river as ever.

The plans of this expedition, I have every reason to believe, have recently been changed. Had the flotilla been attended by a coöperating land force, no one supposes, notwithstanding the submerged condition of the country, that the five or six weeks spent here would have been passed in comparative idleness, as they have been. When Gen. POPE's army, which accompanied the flotilla to this point, was withdrawn to reinforce Gen. HALLECK, everybody supposed that a battle was imminent at Corinth, and could not be delayed more than a fortnight at furthest. No doubt was entertained that the enemy would be routed from that point, and in that event they would be compelled to abandon PILLOW, leaving our way to Memphis clear. Where one battle could be made to serve the purpose of two, sound judgment dictated that the flotilla should await the issue of the Corinth struggle, and in the meantime maintain a strict blockade of the river. It is now apparent, however, that Gen. HALLECK is in no great hurry to bring on an engagement, believing that the enemy must suffer more from delay than he will, and Flag-Officer DAVIS has therefore determined to await his movements no longer, feeling that the occupation of Memphis is his legitimate work, and that the possession of that city by our forces, would have a demoralizing effect upon the rebel army at Corinth.

The most encouraging of the many signs of an advance in this quarter, is the arrival of two or three regiments of troops, which, with those previously here, will form a sufficiently large coöperative force to justify the flotilla in assuming the offensive. These men were drawn from Columbus, Hickman, Island No. 10 and New-Madrid, and are hardy, well-seasoned troops. Heartily tired of the garrison duty they have been performing for some time past, they are rejoiced at the prospect of seeing active service once more.

Another indication is the arrival of half a dozen rams from above. When the rebels mine, you know we must countermine. They have given us several expensive lessons in the art of *butting* since the war began, and it is high time we had learned something. Our rams are as yet untried, and but little can therefore be said as to their efficiency, especially as appearances are decidedly against them. Two of them were side-wheel, and four stern-wheel steamers, the latter originally built as tow-boats, and therefore furnished with great power, and capable of attaining a high rate of speed. Their prows have been strengthened and sheathed with iron, and bulwarks of heavy timber constructed upon their main decks, reaching nearly up to the hurricane roofs. There can be no doubt that, if not interfered with, these rams would give an enemy's vessels some very uncomfortable thumps; but what resistance their bulwarks will offer to a sixty-four pound ball remains to be seen. I confess I should not fancy a seat behind them in such an event.

Government, I believe, has not yet taken any stock in these odd-looking implements of naval warfare. They are the result of individual and State enterprise, Pennsylvania having furnished most of them, with the understanding that if, on trial, they proved to be effective, the General Government was to become their purchaser. Just now the probability of their soon having an opportunity to test their powers seems very good indeed.

While upon the subject of rams, it may not be improper to say that since the late naval engagement, rafts of timber have been constructed around our gunboats to protect them from the attacks of the enemy's "butters." This is called "booming," and is believed to be a sure preventive of the recurrence of such a disaster as met the *Cincinnati* last Saturday week.

After eight days' silence, the bombardment of Fort Pillow was ordered to be resumed yesterday morning; but just as the mortars were about to drop down to their position, a flag of truce from the enemy came round the point, and a large portion of the day was consumed in negotiations—of what character has not yet transpired. Toward evening, however, the enemy's flag withdrew, and then the mortars once more resumed their work. If this bombarding the enemy were the only evidence of active operations, I should despair of anything ever being accomplished, for I have long since come to the conclusion that mortar-firing is a very harmless amusement.

The Conscription act of the rebel Congress, which went into operation a few days ago, is already winnowing out a large proportion of the population for twenty or thirty miles on each side of the river, and we learn from refugees that it is causing a general stampede everywhere. Hundreds of men, women and children line the banks of the river between this point and the Kentucky and Missouri State lines, waving white handkerchiefs and hailing every boat that passes, begging to be taken on board, that they may escape the reign of terror. The last boat from Cairo brought down fifteen women who had been picked up on the way, and all in the most destitute condition.

A party of deserters, who left Memphis Saturday, report that a dispatch had just been received from Vicksburgh, announcing that Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's gunboat fleet was then passing that place on its way up the river. This intelligence is probably reliable, the statement that he had turned back from Natchez to the contrary notwithstanding. The distance from Vicksburgh to Memphis is four hundred miles, and could not easily be traversed by FARRAGUT in less than a week, owing to the scarcity of fuel along the route—all the coal-barges and wood-yards having been destroyed by order of the rebel Government, and the fact that his pilots would not [illegible] familiar enough with the river to run after nightfall. If Flag-Officer DAVIS designs to anticipate his colaborer in the occupation of Memphis, he must be up and doing.

All accounts of Memphis represent the people of that city as anxiously awaiting the arrival of one or the other of our fleets, and the rebel portion as in the greatest excitement, burning cotton, and leaving the city by every train.

A report has obtained some currency on the flotilla, that Memphis has already been occupied by FARRAGUT's forces, but this is undoubtedly premature.

The *Mound City*, one of our boats injured in the recent fight, is fully repaired, and has resumed her place in the flotilla.
TELMAH.

LATE NEWS FROM THE FLOTILLA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NATIONAL FLOTILLA, ABOVE FORT PILLOW, }
Wednesday, May 21. }

Evidently, something is to be done at last. The unusual stir on the flotilla since Saturday has not been without meaning.

ARRIVAL OF LAND FORCES.

It was easy to see yesterday that Flag-Officer DAVIS was uneasy about something. He came upon deck very often, and while the Quartermaster on watch kept his glass pointed constantly in the direction of Fort Pillow, the Flag-Officer always looked up the river. "Any boats down to-day?" he asked. "Ay, Sir, the mail boat," replied the Quartermaster. "None since?" "None, your honor."

Toward evening, the cause of the Flag-Officer's solicitude was apparent. A fleet of steamers came in sight, and it did not take us long to discover that they were black and blue with troops. The flash of their glittering bayonets in the rays of the setting sun was a gratifying sight indeed. It assured us that the end of the siege was drawing nigh.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS—FLAG-OFFICER FARRAGUT ABOVE VICKSBURGH.

Four refugees from below reached the flotilla yesterday, and had an interview with Flag-Officer DAVIS. They left Memphis Sunday, and state that dispatches had been received there from Vicksburgh, announcing that Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's gunboat fleet had passed the latter point Saturday, on its way up the river. The excitement in Memphis prior to this was at fever heat; but when the news became current, it knew no bounds. The drunken rabble, and those who had nothing to lose, proposed to burn the city immediately; but the Mayor, backed by property holders, and indeed by all the respectable portion of the inhabitants, exerted his utmost efforts to prevent such a catastrophe, and finally succeeded in restoring something like order.

A report has somehow reached the flotilla that Commodore FARRAGUT has reached Memphis, and has possession of the city. This announcement is undoubtedly premature. If he left Vicksburgh Saturday, he would not probably reach Memphis before to-morrow or Friday. The distance between the two points is four hundred miles, and he would, no doubt, feel his way up cautiously, not running at night, because it is not likely that his pilots are very familiar with the river, and could not therefore be expected to make more than seventy-five or eighty miles a day.

It is evident that if Flag-Officer DAVIS wishes to reach Memphis before FARRAGUT, he has no time to lose.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF FORT PILLOW.

Fort Pillow is again reported evacuated. Their troops are said to have been withdrawn, their siege-guns tumbled into the river, and their principal gunboats sent down to dispute the advance of FARRAGUT. This seems more probable now than ever, and I should not be surprised if our advance to Memphis were undisputed. Before night, we shall probably know all about it.

Our sailors and soldiers are all in the best of spirits at the prospect of an immediate advance.

THE NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Government Sustained—President Lincoln Indorsed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

A series of resolutions of an important nature have just been passed by the New-School General Assembly, now in session in this city. They were drawn up by Rev. N. S. BEMAN, D. D., LL.D., of Troy, and express, first, the conviction that the expectation and desire that Slavery should be "perpetual and predominant" were the whole cause of the present rebellion—their commendation of the firmness of the President—the fact that the Presbyterian Church has always been averse to all "secession and nullification"—and lastly, their warm-hearted loyalty to the Union and sustenance of the Government *first*, and all other issues subsidiary. The resolutions are followed by a letter personally addressed to the President, pledging the warmest sympathy with him, commending his firmness and wisdom, and acknowledging the hand of God in the prudence and success of the general plans of the Government.

Great enthusiasm was indicated in the vote which was taken by rising of the members. UNION.

THE RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS.

Whereas, This General Assembly is called, in the providence of God, to hold its deliberations at a time when a wicked and fearful rebellion threatened to destroy the fair fabric of our Government, to lay waste our beloved country, and to blight and ruin, so far as the present life is concerned, all that is dear to us as Christians; and,

Whereas, As a branch of the Christian Church, Presbyterians have ever been found loyal and the friends of good order, believing, as they do, that civil government is ordained of God; that the magistrate is the minister of God for good; that he "beareth not the sword in vain," and they are, therefore, subject to this ordinance of God, "not only for wrath," or under the influence of fear, "but also for conscience sake," or under the influence of moral and Christian principle; and,

Whereas, The particular Church whose representatives we are, and in whose behalf we are now and here called to act, have inscribed on our banner "The Constitutional Presbyterian Church," having never favored secession or nullification, either in Church or State, deem it quite becoming and proper in us to express ourselves with great Christian sincerity and frankness on those matters which now agitate our country. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deem the Government of these United States the most benign that has ever blessed our imperfect world, and should it be destroyed, after its brief career of good, another such, in the ordinary course of human events, can hardly be anticipated for a long time to come, and for these reasons we revere and love it as one of the great sources of hope under God for a lost world, and it is doubly dear to our hearts because it was procured and established by the toil, sacrifice and blood of our fathers.

Resolved, That rebellion against such a Government as ours, and especially by those who have ever enjoyed their full share of its protection, honors, rich blessings of every name, can have no excuse or palliation, and can be inspired by no other motives than those of ambition and avarice, and can find no parallel except in the first two great rebellions—that which assailed the Throne of Heaven directly, and that which peopled our world with miserable apostates.

Resolved, That whatever diversity of sentiment may exist among us respecting international wars, or the appeal to the sword for the settlement of points of honor or interest between independent nations, we are all of one mind on the subject of rebellion, and especially against the best Government which God has yet given to the world; that our vast army now in the field is to be looked upon as a great police force, organized to carry into effect the Constitution and laws, which insurgents, in common with other citizens, have ordained by their own voluntary acts, and which they are bound by honor, and oath, and conscience to respect and obey, so that the strictest advocates of peace may bear a part in this deadly struggle for the life of the Government.

Resolved, That while we have been utterly shocked at the deep depravity of the men who have framed and matured this rebellion, and who are now clad in arms, manifested in words and deeds, there is another class found in the loyal States who have excited a still deeper loathing; some in Congress, some in high civil life, and some in the ordinary walks of business, who never utter a manly thought or opinion in favor of the Government, but they follow it, by way of comment, by two or three smooth apologies for Southern insurrectionists, presenting the difference between an open and avowed enemy in the field, and a secret and invidious foe in the bosom of our own family.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, this whole insurrectionary movement can be traced to one primordial root, and one only, African Slavery, the love of it, and a determination to make it perpetual; and while we look upon this war as having one grand end in view—the restoration of the Union, by crushing out the last living and manifested fibre of rebellion—we hold that everything, the institution of Slavery, if need be, must be made to bend to this great purpose, and while, under the influence of humanity and Christian benevolence, we may commiserate the condition of the ruined rebels, once in fraternity with ourselves, but now—should the case occur—despoiled of all that makes the world dear to them, we must be, at the same time, constrained to feel that the retribution has been self-inflicted, and must add—*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*

Resolved, That we have great confidence in ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, and his Cabinet, and in the commanders of our armies and our navy, and the valiant men of this Republic, prosecuting a holy warfare under their banners; and while we bless God that he has stood by them and cheered them on in what we trust will ever stand as the darkest days of our country's humiliation, and crowned them with many signal victories, knowing that ultimate success is with God alone, we will ever pray that the last sad note of anarchy and misrule may soon die away, and the *old flag of our country*, radiant with stripes and brilliant with stars, may again wave over a great, undivided and happy people.

Resolved, That we here, in deep humility for our sins and the sins of the nation, and in heartfelt devotion, lay ourselves with all we are and have on the altar of God and our country, and we hesitate not to pledge the churches and Christian people under our care as ready to join with us in the same fervent sympathies and united prayers that our rulers in the Cabinet, and our commanders in the field and on the waters, and the brave men under their leadership, may take courage, under the assurance the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES are with them, in heart and hand—in life and effort—in this fearful, existing conflict.

Resolved, Finally, that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of the General Assembly, be forwarded to His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, accompanied by the following respectful letter:

To the President of the United States:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, holding its annual session in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in transmitting the following resolutions, beg leave most respectfully to express in a more personal manner the sentiments of our Church in reference to yourself and the great issues with which you are called to deal. It is with no desire to bring a mere tribute of flattery, when we assure you, honorable sir, of the affection and confidence of our Church. Since the day of your inauguration, the thousands of our membership have followed you with unceasing prayer, beseeching the throne of Heaven on your behalf. In our great Church Courts, in our lesser judications, in our weekly assemblages, in the house of God, at our family altars, in the inner place of prayer, you have been the burden of our petitions; and when we look at the history of your Administration hitherto, and at the wonderful way in which this people have been led under your guidance, we glorify God on your behalf. We give praise not to man, but to God. In your firmness, your integrity challenging the admiration of even our enemies, your moderation, your wisdom, the timeliness of your paternal words, so eminently fitting the chosen head of a great people, we recognize the hand and power of God. We devoutly and humbly accept it, as from Him, an answer to the innumerable prayers which have gone up from our hearts. We desire, as a Church, to express to you our reverence, our love, our deep sympathy with you in the greatness of your trust, the depth of your personal bereavements, and to pledge to you, as in all the future, our perpetual remembrance of you before God, and all the support that loyal hearts can offer. We have given our sons, and some of our ministers, to the army and navy. Many of our church members have died in hospital and field. We are glad that we have given them, and we exult in that they were true to death. We gladly pledge as many more as the cause of our country may demand. We believe that there is but one path before this people—this gigantic and inexpressibly wicked rebellion must be destroyed—the interests of humanity, the cause of God and His Church demand it at our hands. May God give to you His great support, preserve you, impart to you more than human wisdom, and permit you, ere long, to rejoice in the deliverance of our beloved country in peace and unity. (Signed,)

GEORGE DUFFIELD, D. D., Moderator.
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., Stated Clerk.
WM. STERLING, Per. Clerk, *pro tem.*
WILLIAM H. BROWN, } Tem. Clerks.
FRANK F. ELLINWOOD, }

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

The Confiscation Bill as it Passed the House.

A BILL to Confiscate the Property of Rebels for the Payment of the Expenses of the Present Rebellion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, are hereby forfeited to the Government of the United States, and are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion—that is to say:

First—Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

Second—Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Third—Of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any Court in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourth—Of any person who having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State, or municipal in its name or character.

Provided, That persons thirdly and fifthly above described, shall have accepted their elevation or appointment to office since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession of such State, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

Sixth—Of any persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory in the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion: And the said estate and property, and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the persons aforesaid, are hereby declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture, wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned, as hereinafter provided, to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such persons are hereby forfeited thereafterward to the Government of the United States, and the same are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned as hereinafter provided to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyance of such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure possession, condemnation and sale of any such property, situated and being in any State, District or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rem shall be in the name of the United States, or in any Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may by first brought, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and the said property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold under the decree of the Court having cognizance of the case, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and benefit.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the Marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purpose of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto; and the said Courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the property seized as aforesaid, shall be used, occupied, rented, or held under the direction of the Secretary, until judicial proceedings shall be had as herein provided, when proceedings in rem shall be instituted and prosecuted to judgment and sale in the mode aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as aforesaid; *Provided*, That perishable articles seized under this bill shall be used or sold, pursuant to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds applied as above provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the several District Courts of the United States shall have power to do everything necessary or proper to carry this act into full effect. And the Attorney-General, or any District-Attorney of the United States, or of any district in which the said property may at the time be, or into which the same may be taken, shall institute the proceedings aforesaid.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act, where the proceeds of property sold shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, a distinct account shall be kept thereof, and any loyal creditor of the former owner of such property may, within ninety days, and not thereafter, except as herein provided, exhibit his claims to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon proof of the loyalty of the claimant and the justice of the claim, shall have power to allow and pay the same out of such proceeds. *Provided*, That if the several claims exhibited and ascertained shall exceed the amount so deposited in the Treasury, they shall be ratably paid; *And provided further*, That in no event shall any larger sums be paid from the Treasury than have been deposited there on account of the said property; *And provided also*, That no claim shall be received or examined which has not been exhibited within the said ninety days, unless the claimant shall show and prove good and sufficient cause, without fault on his part, for neglect or delay, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to such rules as shall be prescribed by him for all like cases, and the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final in the premises.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL AS IT DID NOT PASS THE HOUSE.

A BILL to free from servitude the slaves of rebels engaged in or abetting the existing Rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That is any person within any State or Territory of the United States shall, after the passage of this act, willfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall willfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion, giving them aid or comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons commonly known as slaves; and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a sufficient defence thereto that the claimant was engaged in the said rebellion, or aided or abetted the same, contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, *establish* not only his claim to such service or labor, but also, *that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.*

The 74 who said *Yea* to this most righteous and salutary measure were all Republicans.

The 78 who compose the majority voting *Nay*, on this division, are made up as follows:

All the so-called Democrats present:

All the Border State men;

All the "Conservatives" and "Moderates" elected in good part by Republican votes, including Messrs. B. F. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, SHEFFIELD and GEORGE H. BROWNE, of Rhode Island, FISHER, of Delaware, R. A. HARRISON, of Ohio, and JAMES S. ROLLINS, of Missouri.

With the following elected by Republican votes as Republicans purely:

HENRY L. DAWES of Massachusetts (Berkshire.)
CHARLES DELANO of Massachusetts (Conn. R. Valley.)
ALEXANDER H. RICE of Massachusetts (Boston.)
CHARLES R. TRAIN of Massachusetts (Lowell.)
ALEXANDER S. DIVEN, of New-York (Elmira.)
JOHN T. NIXON of New-Jersey (Southwest.)
JOHN L. STRATTON of New-Jersey (Trenton.)
JOHN W. KILLINGER of Pennsylvania (Lebanon.)
JAMES T. HALE of Pennsylvania (Williamsport.)
VALENTINE B. HORTON of Ohio (Athens.)
CAREY A. TRIMBLE of Ohio (Scioto.)
BRADLEY F. GRANGER of Michigan (Detroit.)
WM. MCKEE DUNN of Indiana (Lawrenceburg.)
WM. MITCHELL of Indiana (Wabash Valley.)
ALBERT G. PORTER of Indiana (Indianapolis.)
WM. KELLOGG of Illinois (Galesburg.)—*Tribune.*

FROM KENTUCKY.

Tobacco and Cotton—Specie and Rents Rising—Kentucky's Loyalty and Chivalry—Secesh Spies Warned—The Republican Party Asked Only to Stand by Its Pledges.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

The unusual demand for gold, which sells at 3¼ premium is attributed to the movements for purchasing Cotton and other produce in Tennessee and North Carolina. Reported sales yesterday of 252 hhds. Tobacco, averaging $9 75 per hundred, and 1,400 lbs to the hhd. Weight of Leaf Tobacco sold yesterday, 352,860 lbs. Sales for over three months have averaged 150 hogsheads daily, and amounted to nearly $150,000 per week, netting in all nearly $2,000,000 for Kentuckians and Tennesseeans from the Green, Barren, Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys. Real estate sales this week exceed $18,000. Rents for business houses, rising.

Thirty-one soldiers died here this week—three of them rebels. Christian, next to the largest slaveholding county in the State, is said to have 600 volunteers in the Union army.

Rebels in Nicholas, Bourbon, Harrison, Bracken, Bath and Mason are warned that they must make up their minds to return with HUMPHREY MARSHALL should he make another raid into Eastern Kentucky. They have constant communication with MARSHALL, and are kept fully apprised of all his movements.
PONTIAC.

FROM CANADA.

Ministerial Crisis in Canada—The Militia Bill Rejected, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The Militia bill, of which I sometime since sent the NEW-YORK TIMES a synopsis, has led to the defeat of the Ministry. It proposed, as you may remember, that 50,000 men should be called out for between 14 and 28 days in each year, and the expense of this, including the building of armories and the buying of clothing, was estimated at $850,000 the first year, and $500,000 for subsequent ones. The measure has been assailed by a great variety of parties for reasons as various, and on the 20th inst. the motion made by the Premier, Mr. CARTIER, for its second reading, was lost by a majority of seven. The Ministry have consequently resigned. The next is not yet formed. The most remarkable thing about the division on the bill was, that a majority of eight Upper Canadians were in its favor, but a majority of fifteen Lower Canadians opposed it. The British people here say, on that account, that the Lower Canadian French are disloyal, and only care for "British connection" so long as they have to pay nothing towards maintaining it. At this the French are angry. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. The Militia bill was not, however, the sole cause of the Ministerial defeat. The changes in the tariff proposed by Mr. GALT, the Finance Minister, which involved a reduction of duty on manufactured articles, imported either from the States or from Europe, while they increased the duties on sugar, tea, &c., almost to the standard you have unfortunately reached, were very unpopular. Against the imposition of extra duties on tea and sugar it was said that we were to get a war tariff without having had a war. Against the reductions on manufactures it was urged that they were unjust to those who had established factories in Canada since our incidentally protective tariff was introduced, a few years ago.

Personal.

—We understand that Charles Mackay, formerly of the London *Illustrated News*, is now in this country as the special correspondent of the London *Times*. He is not expected to follow the army, but to write from other points of special interest.

—Wm. H. Browne, formerly connected with the *Journal of Commerce*, and more recently Assistant Secretary of State in the Southern Confederacy, has resigned the latter position, and is now Colonel in the rebel service, and *Aid-de-Camp* to Jeff. Davis.

—We learn that a gentleman who recently visited Richmond received a visit from Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, who is at liberty in the city, but under surveillance. He confirms the statements recently published concerning the failure of his health.

— Mrs. Gen. McClellan, who is at present visiting friends in Hartford, Connecticut, was complimented with a serenade by Colt's Armory Band on Monday evening last.

— The literary societies of Yale College have just had their prize debates. In Linonia the following awards were made: First prize to Joseph A. Bent, New-Ipswich, N. H.; second prize to James Brand, Saco, Maine, and John F. Dryden, Worcester, Mass.; third prize to Sanford S. Martyn, New-Haven, and William H. Drury, Worcester, Mass. In the Brothers: First prize to Allen McLean, Linesbury; second prize to Tuzar Bulkeley, Jr., Catskill, N. Y.; third prize to F. W. Kittredge, Lowell, Mass.

— President Woolsey has presented to Yale College Library nine hundred rare volumes, from his extensive collection of Greek authors.

—Brig.-Gen. Kelly met with a slight accident the other day at Clarksburgh, Va., on his return from Calhoun County. He was going down stairs, when he fell and caught the bannister with his right arm. As his wounds have never recovered altogether the hurt was considerable, but he has now almost entirely recovered from the effects of the fall.

—Maj.-Gen. Harney is living quietly in St. Louis, having purchased a house in the "addition." He comes into the city occasionally, where he attracts much attention by his soldierly bearing, although he eschews all military trappings and dresses plainly in a suit of black.

—Gov. Pierpoint, of Western Virginia, left Wheeling on Saturday for Washington. He designs visiting Norfolk, Portsmouth and other towns in the eastern part of the State before his return.

Obituary.

—Gen. Robert Bentley died recently in Mansfield, Ohio, in the 79th year of his age. He removed from Allegheny County, Penn., to Ohio, in 1812, and settled in the wilderness of Richland County. After HULL's surrender at Detroit, Mr. Bentley shouldered his musket, and in the militia service of Ohio filled every office from Corporal to Major-General. His field of operations extended from Richland County to Lake Erie, and he was a very efficient officer. At the close of the war, in 1815, he opened an extensive farm in Richland, and during twenty years of his life, he was a large dealer in cattle, having driven nine droves from Ohio over the Mountains to Philadelphia. M. Bentley did much to build up the Baptist churches in Richland County, in early times; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for seven years, and served several terms in the House and Senate of Ohio.

—Mr. J. W. Gray, for many years connected with the Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer*, died suddenly on Monday, May 26. He was born in July 1814, in Bridport, Vt., and when quite young removed with his parents to St. Lawrence County, New-York, receiving such education as farmer boys in general enjoy. Afterwards he was fitted for a teacher in one of the Normal Associations of this State, and in 1839 went to Cleveland, where he superintended a free school. After having followed this pursuit for some years, he removed to Michigan, and commenced practice as a lawyer, having first completed his legal studies in the office of Paine and Wilson, in Cleveland. After a short time he returned to the latter city, and in 1842, in connection with his brother, purchased the Cleveland *Advertiser*, which was merged into the *Plaindealer*, in 1850. Mr. Gray was appointed Postmaster of Cleveland in 1853 by President Pierce; was once defeated as a candidate for Congress, and during all his political career has been widely known as an able and spirited writer. In the Charleston and Baltimore Convention, to which he was a delegate, he ardently supported Mr. Douglas.

BOSTON IN ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

The Annual Gathering—The Church Spiritual and the People Militant—Character of the Reports—The Peace Society—Its Difficulties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

Your readers know that Boston is a moral town. They have doubtless heard how once each year the vital piety, of which its atmosphere is redolent, attracts the gentle shepherd from all the ecclesiastical folds of New-England, who, after enjoying a six days' hospitality, return to recount to their accustomed charges the wonders they have seen, and the thoughts which those wonders excite in their minds. We are at this moment under that annual visitation. We are experiencing the usual number of white cravats, blue umbrellas, venerable "tiles," and cold drizzling rains which characterize the week yclept "anniversary." The usual number of inquiries for the "Marlbro' tavern" have received responses which have sent the usual number of reverend inquirers to the unholy abodes of wicked "North End." The usual number of horse-car conductors and omnibus drivers have had their patience reduced to the swearing point, by repeated requests of stranger passengers to be set down at the "Boston Meeting-house," and by their persistence in remaining after the car has stopped for them to alight, upon the platform, while they complete an exhortation to a chance ungodly acquaintance, whose inattention to their portrayal of "the exceeding sinfulness of sin," plainly indicates that he doesn't see it in exactly that light. Externally, "anniversary" wears its accustomed garb. But within the churches and halls, it is plainly apparent that the ministers are no match for the soldiers, and that after all the pious instructions of generations of godly men, war holds a firmer place than religion in the breasts of even Christian Bostonians. Like the recusant at the contribution-box, who acknowledged his indebtedness to the Lord, but added that just at present he was more closely pressed by other creditors, the people, while they acknowledge that Jerusalem, with its sacred memories, has a strong hold on their affections, yet confess to a paramount weakness for endeavoring to save Washington from the rebels. The anxiety of Massachusetts, just at present, for Gen. BANKS, decidedly predominates of its interest in the teachings of Paul—so much so, indeed, that as a competitor with the "Iron Man" for public attention, the Apostle is altogether thrown into the shade.

The streets are filled with recruits—four thousand have reported on Boston Common during the first two days—but the churches are not filled with auditors. The choirs sing their loudest, but the bands passing through the streets drown out their voices. The ministers utter fervent piety, which finds the ears of the audience already filled with the patriotism of the kettle-drum.

Of course your readers' minds are similarly preoccupied with news from Mr. STANTON's poorly kept chess-board, and consequently they would give little heed to detailed reports from this less exciting occasion. It may suffice, therefore, to say that the reports from the officers of the various tract, bible, and charitable societies, show that they have been as well sustained pecuniarily during the past year as in the palmier days of peace; that the same number of aged testates dying have remembered the heathen, the families of indigent clergymen, and the spiritual interests of the sailors who go down to the sea in ships, and do business on the great deep.

Of all the societies whose anniversaries have thus far occurred, none have been attended by any circumstances of unusual interest except the American Peace Society, whose shining lights have been somewhat dimmed by the dazzling lustre of these warlike times. The Secretary of the Society, in his report, hardly sees how the Government could have done less than it has in suppressing the rebellion; but, with an "unpatriotism" which, to say the least, demands an Investigating Committee, recognizes a possible necessity of ultimately amending the Constitution and allowing the rebels to depart in peace. Rev. Dr. MALCOLM, of Pennsylvania, addressed, yesterday, the public meeting of the Society, and saved both his patriotism and his creed, by explaining that the opposition of the Society to war was only to strifes between nations, and that the present rebellion was excluded altogether from their calculations. Treason was a wicked act of disloyalty to the State, which the Government must punish. If in punishing the offence the offender's life must be taken, why it is a painful necessity, which Rev. Dr. MALCOLM, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the American Peace Society, will not take exception to. This position of the apostles of peace strikingly reminds one of the Quaker who was on board a war vessel during a naval engagement. Of course, his creed would not allow him to take the life of a fellow-man. But seeing one of the enemy in the water attempting to climb on board his ship, by means of a rope hanging from the rail, Friend Broadbrim, believing the time for his part in the action had arrived, seized a sabre, and exclaiming, "Friend, if thou wantest that rope, thou canst have it," cut it off with a blow, and left the enemy to sink in the waves.

That even the votaries of peace acknowledge the necessity of dealing vigorously with this foul rebellion should certainly inspire the advocates of war to strain every nerve for its active and vigorous prosecution.

If you have space, I will send you in a day or two what notes I make on the remaining anniversaries of the week.
G.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Eastern.

MR. HAMILTON E. TOWLE ENDEAVORS TO RECOVER SALVAGE ON ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES IN SAVING THE VESSEL LAST YEAR.

The libel in the case of HAMILTON E. TOWLE against the *Great Eastern* was filed yesterday. The libelant, who is an American, and a civil engineer by profession, was a passenger on board the *Great Eastern* on her attempted voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in September, 1861. The libel states that on the 12th day of September, the ship being then about three hundred miles west of Cape Clear, she was overtaken by a violent storm, which carried away the side-wheels, disabled the rudder, and did other serious damage. That the officers of the ship endeavored, by means of various devices, to steer the ship, but failed, and she remained from the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th, until the evening of Sunday, the 15th of September, in the trough of the sea, entirely at the mercy of the storm. That on Friday the libelant devised a temporary steering apparatus, and asked permission of the Captain to apply it to the broken rudder, which request was declined. That, on Saturday evening, at the solicitation of the passengers, the captain consented to allow the libelant to construct his steering apparatus, and placed men and material at his disposal, to enable him to complete his design. That on Sunday evening the temporary apparatus was completed, and was found to be sufficient to steer the ship, and with it she was brought safely to a harbor, reaching the Cove of Cork on Tuesday, Sept. 17. The libelant claims for services in the nature of salvage one hundred thousand dollars. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, consignees of the ship, having become sureties for the claim, the ship is released, and will sail for Liverpool, as previously appointed, on Saturday.

GEO. C. & MONT. GIBBS and Judge BIRDSEYE act for the libelant.

The Concert for the Aid of the Ladies' Home.

SEVENTH REGIMENT (NATIONAL GUARD) ARMORY, }
Monday, May 26, 1862. }

In consequence of the departure of this regiment for the seat of war, the Veteran Corps of the regiment have kindly assumed the management of the "Promenade Concert at the Academy of Music for the Benefit of the Ladies' Home for sick and wounded Soldiers," on Thursday evening, May 29.

The music will be given by DODWORTH's full band. The circumstances which necessitate this change in the arrangements seem to warrant our expectation that our friends will feel a deeper interest in the object of the concert, and that the decision not to abandon giving it, will meet their cordial approval.

S. O. RYDER, Chairman Concert Committee.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here yesterday morning with 330 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army. The *Spaulding* left White River Point, Pamunkey River, at noon on Monday. The soldiers were taken from the General Hospital at that place and from the receiving-ship *Elm City*. Most of them are sick, but few dangerously so. There are about 1,000 patients remaining in the hospital at White River Point. Of those that arrived in the *Spaulding*, about 100 will be sent to David's Island, 66 to the New-York Hospital, and the remainder to their homes. The following is a list of their names:

NEW-YORK.

C. Heschel, Co. F, 72d.
E. H. Kilbourne, Co. H, 56th.
T. Welsh, Co. H, 15th.
W. Rose, Co. H, 92d.
J. R. Palmer, Co. D, 72d.
H. Johnson, Co. H, 96th.
W. Whitehead, Co. I, 78th.
C. C. Dennis, Co. H, 9th Cav.
A. P. Blackman, Co. F, 96th.
P. Dunn, Co. I, 77th.
J. Robinson, Co. E, 32d.
G. S. Hawks, Co. K, 71st.
E. Miller, Co. K, 96th.
D. Peck, Co. E, 9th Cavalry.
P. Aldridge, Co. B, 96th.
Lt. E. Corning, Q. M., 85th.
S. Martegay, Co. K, 43d.
Sergt. G. Painter, Co. K, 5th.
Corp. C. Doell, Co. A, 73d.
M. Love, Co. B, 72d.
A. D. Hill, Co. D, 9th Cav.
G. Johnson, Co. H, 96th.
C. Waldron, Co. E, 74th.
J. Crawson, Co. I, 15th.
D. Johnson, Co. G, 96th.
B. H. Richardson, Co. C, 93d.
M. Hays, 16th.
J. Ewing, teamster, 5th.
C. Couch, Co. K, 56th.
E. J. Jagger, Co. F, 56th.
W. Babcock, Co. A, 56th.
G. N. Hart, Co. B, 56th.
Sylv. Abbott, Co. F, 16th.
Jos. Dickerson, Co. C, 74th.
F. F. Norton, Co. F, 9th cav.
Corp. J. Barge, Co. F, 9th cavalry.
A. Borden, Battery A, 1st artillery.
Serg. M. E. Orr, Co. K, 96th.
Capt. T. Carr, Co. B, 5th.
First Lieut. J. H. F. Milton, Co. F, 55th.
Capt. W. G. Hart, Co. K, 88th.
2d Lt. W. Greene, Co. A, 31st.
S. L. Pratt, Co. K, 49th.
G. C. Welton, Co. H, 9th C'y.
R. W. H. Taylor, Co. I, 17th.
Carl Stutz, Co. B, 1st Art'y.
J. Jorcin, Co. C, 1st Art'y.
O. Landon, Co. I, 32d.
J. Collins, Co. E, 13th.
Col. Young, 18th.
Dr. Rice, 18th.
Quartermaster Henry Keith, 31st.
Sergt. J. H. Northrup, 93d.
W. H. Adams, Co. C, 10th.
J. Williams, Co. B, 96th.
C. Myers, Co. C, 5th.
G. Tremper, Co. F, 17th.
M. Doell, Co. B, 96th.
M. Donell, Co. I, 43d.
W. H. Ballard, Co. C, 78th.
W. Coghlan, Co. H, 69th.
C. Pogarcamp, Co. E, 56th.
A. T. Newkirk, Co. I, 6th.
F. J. Gonzalo, Co. F, 12th.
G. W. Armstrong, Co. K, 17th.
C. Howard, Co. E, 25th.
J. Jothes, Co. B, 25th.
U. Denmarth, Co. F, 49th.
T. Clemens, Co. K, 96th.
J. Entrees, Co. G, 5th.
T. Peck, (band,) 32d.
Corp. T. Milner, Oneida Cav.
Corp. J. B. Shuden, Oneida Cav.
A. M. Parkhurst, Co. I, [illegible]
H. Osteyee, Co. B, 32d.
A. Hurlburt, Co. I, 27th.
W. Brooks, Co. B, 96th.
A. Woodward, Co. F, 96th.
D. McKee, Co. E, 32d.
L. Bates, Co. D, [illegible]
R. Hall, Co. F, 17th.
A. L. Peck, Co. H, 96th.
J. Valentine, Co. D, 16th.
P. S. Conrad, Co. H, 77th.
C. Appleby, Co. H, 32d.
Sergt. S. Swift, Co. E, 96th.
P. Miller, Co. B, 1st Art.
A. L. Bates, Co. I, 96th.
J. K. Tyler, Co. I, 96th.
E. Dillon, 2d Battery Art.
N. Sarrock, Co. B, [illegible]
Lt. N. H. Moore, Co. H, 96th.
F. E. Wilcox, Co. B, 86th.
J. W. Andrew, Co. A, 85th.
S. Risley, Co. D, 96th.
R. C. Hannan, 1st Excelsior.
Seg. H. H. Ingalls, Co. I, [illegible]
J. C. Lincoln, Co. D, 49th.
Timothy McGinn, Co. E, 13th.
C. Collins, Co. H, 77th.
E. Cain, Co. H, 77th.
J. McGee, Co. K, 44th.
J. Braisted, (nurse,) Co. B, 12.
J. Cavanagh, Co. A, 31st.
A. B. Smith, Co. K, 100th.
W. S. Crowell, Co. H, 100th.
J. Putnam, Co. C, 70th.
W. A. Towsey, Co. D, 100th.
Lt. J. P. Hollins, Co. D, 17th.
H. Waterman, Co. K, 49th.
D. Hogy, Co. I, 42d.
J. G. Pangborn, Co. F, 44th.
H. Davis, (teamster,) 7th.
Ser. O. H. Smith, Co. A, 1st [illegible]
R. B. Shattock, Co. I, 9th [illegible]
J. Sheenan, Co. H, 15th En.
J. Hunt, Co. B, 96th.
L. Deyoe, Co. E, 64th.
W. Graves, Co. F, 96th.
J. Peacock, Co. A, 96th.
W. Smith, Co. D, 100th.
P. Cisco, Co. G, 96th.
J. Fanner, Co. G, 96th.
N. F. Albuson, Co. I, 49th.
W. McNulty, Co. I, 7th.
Wm. Russell, Co. E, 15th.
E. Marshman, Co. C, 77th.
J. Vilsbitsky, Co. C, [illegible]
F. Dunning, Co. H, 19th.
W. H. Lewis, Co. E, [illegible]
E. Louton, Co. I, 33d.
W. F. Finkle, Co. H, 93d.
H. Jamoy, Co. G, 96th.
W. Burnes, Co. F, 96th.
A. Reynolds, Co. F, 61st.
Chas. Tenkpanar, Co. K, 1st Fire Zouaves.
A. Missell, Co. K, 92d.
A. Smith, Co. A, 96th.
J. Watkins, Co. H, 50th.

NEW-JERSEY.

W. Allen, Co. F, 6th.
E. Miles, Co. E, 15th.
S. Myer, Drum-Major, 1st.
J. C. Janford, Co. D, 2d.
Corp. S. Bozarth, Co. I, 5th.
L. F. Noe, Co. H, 5th.
W. O'Connel, Co. C, 2d.
A. Oliver, Co. I, 5th.
E. McElroy, Co. H, 5th.
I. L. Hann, Co. C, 7th.
S. Tomlinson, Co. H, 6th.
P. Carls, Co. E, 5th.
C. Schultz, Bat. A. Artil.
A. Jordan, Co. H, 5th.
T. V. Roberts, Co. E, 5th.
R. Horner, Co. I, 4th.
J. Higgins, Co. I, 5th.
J. Sheridan, Co. A, 2d.
W. Stevenson, Co. G, 8th.
W. A. Jenkins, (band,) 5th.
E. Selliar, Co J, 1st.
W. Hamilton, Co. D, 9th.
F. Shoots, Co. A, 1st Artil.
S. A. Cannon, Co. K, 7th.
D. H. Case, Co. A, 5th.
J. S. Limby, Co. B, 6th.
A. Trimmer, Co. H, 6th.
J. Cabine, Co. B, 6th.
E. J. Cassidy, Co. E, 6th.
T. Drew, Co. F, 2d.
W. Westervelt, Co. F, 2d.
E. Ewen, Co. D, 6th.
J. Seaver, Co. G, 2d.
J. Sands, Co. I, 6th.
F. Halmar, (band,) 5th.
W. Rimeo, Co. H, 5th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Hoey, Co. C, 49th.
J. Thompson, Co. A, 85th.
W. J. Vaughn, Co. B, 52d.
D. Navill, Co. E, 72d.
H. James, Co. I, 52d.
R. Gamble, Co. A, 95th.
W. H. Laport, Co. I, 83d.
E. McCabes, Co. G, 95th.
J. Ritchie, Co. C, 72d.
D. Swigart, Co. D, 62d.
J. Wiley, Co. F, 6th Cav'ry.
J. Moore, Co. C, 72d.
S. Wenzel, Co. E, 104th.
J. Liversey, Co. A, 104th.
J. Bell, Co. A, 3d Cavalry.
A. Grier, Co. H, 49th.
T. McGlathery, Co. H, 31st.
G. S. Smith, Co. A, 106th.
W. Ray, Co. A, 106th.
A. Laud, Co. G, 98th.
G. Dant, Co. H, 102d.
E. Jones, Co. H, 52d.
Sergt. S. James, Co. B, [illegible]
J. McCrate, 1st.
M. Fitzpatrick, Co. B, [illegible]
P. Hammer, d'mr, Co. I, 52d.
J. D. Martin, Co. H, 102d.
J. W. Burran, Co. I, 95th.
J. Linnahee, Co. G, 98th.
S't H. W. Marshall, Co. F, 49th.
S't C. Foreman, Co. D, 98th.
W. Howard, Co. F, 98th.
H. S. Ericsson, Co. A, 98th.
S. J. Wallace, Co. A, 26th.
C. L. Murphy, Co. C, 49th.
J. R. Rose, Co. C, 83d.

MASSACHUSETTS.

G. H. Batchelder, Co. G, 19th.
L. H. Gilman, Co. A, 1st.
Corp. W. A. Smith, Co. H, 1st.
T. M. Gridley, Co. D, 1st.
G. B. Coburn, Co. B, 1st.
B. S. Howe, Co. A, 22d.
G. Wallen, (drummer,) Co. A, 1st.
Corp. J. J. Prost, Co. H, 1st.
S. Devereaux, Co. F, 22d.
Sergt. M. C. Cook, Co. A, 19th.
J. W. Segeart, Jr., Co. A, 19th.
J. M. Bass, Co. C, 18th.
M. H. Murray, Co. K, 19th.
S. Kimball, Co. B, 19th.
G. E. Mitchell, Co. G, 19th.
C. J. Scribner, Co. F, 22d.
M. Lyon, Co. F, 19th.
T. Crawley, Co. A, 15th.
C. H. Drew, Co. A, 22d.
D. Blasell, Co. B, 19th.
R. S. Doll, Co. H, 15th.
A. Bliss, Co. F, 22d.
A. H. Skinner, (band,) 22d.
H. Sullivan, Co. F, 22d.
C. Morgridge, Co. E, 5th.
G. D. Robinson, Co. K, 1st.
F. Hutchings, Co. K, 1st.

MICHIGAN.

H. Newton, Co. D, 4th.
W. Robinson, Co. E, 16th.
W. L. Robinson, Co. D, 4th.
Sergt. A. A. Carr, Co. H, 5th.
D. Druery, Co G, 9th.
M. L. Tuttle, Co. K, 4th.
Sgt. F. P. Liegpeel, Co. B, 7th.
J. Johnson, Co. H, 4th.
Corp. A. L. Hayward, Co. C, 16.
C. Doud, Co. D, 7th.
E. Kent, Co. K, 16th.
A. M. Hodges, Co. C, 16th.
A. J. Coole, Co. C, 7th.

MAINE.

A. Frasier, Co. G, 2d.
H. D. Dunbar, Co. H. 2d.
C. N. Crocker, Co. F, 2d.
T. Crawford, Co. B, 7th.
S. P. Prescott, Co. H, 11th.
H. P. Norton, Co. E, 2d.
G. P. ——, Co. G, 11th.
C. Birney, Co. J, 7th.
J. Dillman, Co. A, 7th.
G. F. Holden, Co. F, 6th.
S. P. Martin, Co. H, 2d.
R. Farington, Co. G, 5th.
M. Faxter, Co. C, 6th.

VERMONT.

D. Hastings, Co. E, 3d.
P. Rose, Co. H. 2d.
A. D. Dutton, Co. G, 6th.
J. A. Taylor, Co. D, 4th.
H. W. Hickock, Co. G, 2d.
E. Beedle, Co. E, 4th.
J. J. Pilsbury, Co. B, 6th.
H. Near, Co. C, 5th.
J. Hurlbut, Co. A, 2d.
G. W. Cummings, Co. G, 6th.
D. Smith, Co. K, 4th.
E. Laird, Co. H, 5th.
F. H. Styles, Co. D, 4th.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

J. Dykes, Co. G, 14th U. S. (dead;) J. H. Albee, Co. B, 5th Wis.; P. Welsh, Co. K, 6th U. S. Infantry; E. B. Leary, Co. D, 2d R. I.; F. McLaughlin, Co. C, 4th U. S. Infantry; R. Hade, Co. I, 3d U. S. Infantry; L. Moser, Co. B, 1st U. S. Cavalry; R. McGibbins, Co. D, 1st U. S. Cavalry; L. Jones, Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery; B. J. Haur, Co. F, 5th Infantry; J. Dwyer, Co. H, 1st U. S. Infantry; A. Peabody, Co. D, 2d R. I.; J. F. Putney, Co. F, 5th R. I.; B. Clark, Co. H, 93d N. Y.; P. Weeks, Co. K, 5th Infantry; A. Everett, Co. E, 2d Infantry; D. De Conan, Co. G, Berdan's 1st Sharpshooters; R. R. Shumway, Co. G, 5th Wis.; Homer Wardin, Co. B, 11th U. S.; N. Ashley, Co. I, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; A. Palz, 4th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. P. J. Durkin, Co. K, 4th U. S. Infantry; J. H. Burns, Co. B, 4th U. S. Infantry; B. F. Nichols, Co. F, 8th Ill.; E. Sellerman, Co. D, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; J. Norris, Co. G, 6th Cavalry, U. S.; C. H. Pratt, (Engineers,) Co. C; Corporal P. G. Van Buton, 15th U. S. Sharpshooters; C. Ellsbee, Co. S, 1st Berdan's Sharpshooters; D. N. Jenkins, Co. D, 1st Minn.; Sergeant D. N. Brooks, Co. H, 8th Cavalry Ill.; M. Hansaner, Co. 9, 1st Minn.; R. A. Wallace, teamster, Quartermaster's Department; J. Brannam, badly wounded; J. S. Wilson, Co. G, 8th Cavalry Ill.; W. Hutchinson, Co. B, 14th U. S. Infantry; L. M. Soule, Co. H, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; D. Gannon, Co. B, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; T. Marsden, ambulance.

The following is a list of the physicians and nurses in charge of the soldiers:

Draper, Newbury, Armstrong, Macready and Noyes. *Dressers*—Eno, Hyde, McGee, Lewis, Purcell, Passmore, Bird and Minor. *Nurses*—Cogswell, Hetrick, Grant, Patterson, Brannan, Porter, Buck, Rose, Hay, Carpenter, Redfield, Smith, Shields, Gessen, Wallis, Murdock, Rockley. *Apothecaries*—Thos. Thompson and D. S. Clarke. *Ladies*—Mrs. Strong, Miss Whetten, and four maids.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MR. RAREY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—At the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, Mr. RAREY, the celebrated horse-tamer, gave an exhibition. He experimented on three horses, one of which was a most vicious brute, that, just before being brought upon the stage, kicked the groom in attendance, and completely demolished a glass door. The poor fellow was much hurt, and was conveyed to his home on a litter. Of course, when Mr. RAREY took the animal it was soon subdued, at least comparatively speaking, soon, but not without a severe struggle. Two other horses were also introduced, and soon tamed. Mr. RAREY gives another exhibition this evening, when it is promised that a horse almost as unruly and vicious as the celebrated *Cruiser* will be introduced to the audience, and thoroughly subjugated.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—The lady directresses of this association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of contributions in clothing, and many other comforts, from various ladies' relief societies in this City and Brooklyn; also from similar organizations in neighboring States. They also express their thanks for single offerings from individuals of both sexes. Affecting incidents are connected with many of these gifts. A mother, whose son yielded his life on the battle-field, has sent his clothes for the comfort of his remaining comrades who have suffered in the same glorious cause. A child's savings bank, containing 237 cents has been received, through the American Express Company, from an unknown source. The warm hearts of the young have responded most liberally. The Primary Department of the Wooster-street School has furnished, in contributions of three cents and upwards, $10 06. The young gentlemen of Ward School No. 35 made the splendid donation of $216 81, and the Primary Department $26 50, making from this school a sum total of $243 31. The scholars of Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 45, have also contributed liberally. Carriages, for the use of the convalescent patients, have been generously furnished by the gentlemen of the New-York Club. It is hoped that these examples may stimulate others to similar acts of beneficence.

A Man Fatally Stabbed in the Eighth Ward.—Martin Carvin became involved in a quarrel with Patrick Kinney, at an early hour yesterday morning, on the corner of Spring and Thompson streets. The result of the affray was that Kinney stabbed Carvin with a sharp-pointed oyster knife in three different places. Officer Andre, of the Eighth Precinct, came up in time to separate the parties and to arrest the offender. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital in a dying condition. Kinney was taken before Police Justice Quackenbush yesterday, and, after examination, he was committed to prison, to await the result of Carvin's injuries.

The Prince-street Shooting Case.—Major Watrous, the man who was shot by Carson, about a week since, was visited by our reporter yesterday afternoon. He then seemed comparatively well and was quite cheerful. He stated that he thought he would be out in a few days. His son, a young man about 18 years of age, arrived in this City on Tuesday night, and will remain with his father until he is recovered. No arrest has yet been made of Carson, though it is well known that neither he nor his wife have left the City. The Detective Police are busily engaged in working up the case.

Deaths from Drowning.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water, at Pier No. 3 North River, yesterday. He was dressed in the uniform of a soldier, and was apparently about 35 years of age. Coroner Collin held an inquest. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. ....The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of another unknown man, which was found in the water at the foot of Seventy-first-street, North River. The drowned man was about 40 years of age, stout built, and had on black cassimere pants, red flannel drawers and shirt. The jury judged that he had been in the water about two months.

Commissioners of Emigration.—There was no meeting of the Board yesterday, for want of a quorum. The following weekly statement was prepared by the Secretary: Emigrants arrived from Jan. 1 to May 21, 1862, 14,231; from May 21 to May 28, 3,475; total this year, 17,706. During the same time last year the arrivals numbered 32,118. Number of inmates of the institution on Ward's Island, 635 against 984 last year. The receipts during the year amount to $54,454 91, including a small balance on hand at the beginning of the year. The disbursements for the same time have been $38.584 12, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $15,870 79.

Strike Amongst the Painters.—The journeymen painters of this City conceive that they are inadequately remunerated for their labor. They contend that good labor is worth $2 a day, while the bosses, who can easily procure green hands at $1 50 a day, are unwilling to pay more. The war has sadly thinned the ranks of regular painters, and the wretched manner in which very many houses have been coated this Spring, but proves the truth of the assertion that every one is not a painter because he paints. The movement will not be likely to succeed as a rule.

Missions Among the Poor.—On Tuesday evening, the New-York City Tract Society held a meeting in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The report shows there are thirty missionaries and assistants, who, with nine hundred voluntary laborers, are constantly engaged in this systematic effort to reach the masses with religious instruction.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Tax for the Present Year.—The Finance Committee of the Common Council of Jersey City have prepared a Tax ordinance, providing that the sum to be raised for the use of the city, for the present year, shall be $116,605 96, for the following purposes:

For street repairs	$2,500 00
For Belgian pavement	5,000 00
For lighting streets	11,000 00
For day and night police	20,000 00
For support of Almshouse	7,000 00
For support of Fire Department	4,000 00
For Public Schools	14,500 00
For payment of salaries	12,500 00
For stationery and printing	2,000 00
For elections	600 00
For repairs and supplies of public grounds and buildings	2,000 00
For payment of interest	11,000 00
For legal expenses	250 00
For public health	500 00
For cleaning and repairing sewers	750 00
For Fourth of July	400 00
For cleaning streets	2,700 60
For payment of deficiency, 1859	6,899 56
For payment of deficiency, 1860	9,607 68
For improvements of Hamilton-square	400 00
For deficiency on street improvements	2,998 72
Total	$116,605 96

New Church Edifice in Jersey City.—The erection of a new church edifice for the Congregational Society of Jersey City, has been commenced at the corner of York and Henderson streets. The building will be built principally of brick. It is to be 75 feet front, 172½ feet deep, with a lecture-room across the rear 20 feet in width. Hon. D. S. Gregory is one of the chief promoters of the enterprise, and has given $5,000 toward it. The building will cost $16,000, and will be completed next Fall.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 284, 286, 292, 293, 175, 256, 149, 261, 399, 159, 294, 186, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1033, 223, 2191, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275. *Part II.*—Nos. 1986, 2770, 1828, 1842, 1852, 798, 2284, 2286, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296. *Part III.*—Nos. 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299.

Confiscation Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 28.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

The United States vs. *Sixty-one Tennessee Bonds, &c.*—This was a proceeding to forfeit to the use of the United States a large quantity of Bonds, and other property, worth at par about $160,000, under the fifth section of the act of July 13, 1861, forbidding intercourse with the insurrectionary States, declaring that all "goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from said State or section into other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section, by land or water," shall be forfeited.

This property was in the possession of a Mr. Guthrey, of Virginia, who was arrested at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on the 21st of August, 1861. The Government claims that he was then about to leave this City and to go South, and that the property is therefore forfeited. Mr. Guthrey defends the action, denying that the articles were proceeding to the insurrectionary States; and claiming, therefore, that they are not forfeited. The case is still on.

For the Government, Mr. Smith and Mr. Woodford; for the claimant, Mr. Evarts, and Messrs. Schell, Slosson & Hutchins.

Law Students Admitted to Practice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The report of the Examining Committee, Messrs Cram, Jones and Candozo, was read and filed, by which the following gentlemen, upon signing the roll and taking the usual oath, will be admitted to practice:

James W. Alexander, Edward H. Anderson, Arminicus Aiken, Humphrey S. Anderson, Nathaniel Appleton, Hugh J. Regley, Robert E. Bateman, Geo. A. Black, Thomas J. Barr (Ex-Alderman,) L. Clancy (Clerk of Circuit,) Sylvan A. Carlin, William C. Clifford, Andrew K. Cogswell, Fred. F. Connell, Jr., Joseph F. Daly, Mathew Daly, John F. Doyle, Robert O. Dwight, Robert F. B. Eastin, Alfred L. Edwards, Isaac L. Egbert, John G. Floyd, Jr., John A. Foley, James Gibbons, John M. Glover, Roger S. Greene, Robert J. Henderson, Hubbard Hendrickson, John Hardy, Henry E Hutchinson, Joseph W. Johnson, Herbert Kitel, Philip W. Kopper, Thos. Kirlin, Thomas H. B. Lewis, Michael J A. McCaffrey, James W. McDermott, John McDonald, Thomas McKellar, Benjamin Merritt, John Nugent, George B. Goldsmit, Henry W. Issarson, Henry C. Platt, James C. Quinn, Augustus Raymond, E. Randolph Robinson, Wm. B. Rockwell, Wm. H. Ryan, D. McLean Shaw, Frank J. Smith, Alex. Thain, Stephen H. Tumbrill, Samuel R. Warren, Charles H. Woodbury, David A. Williamson, Benjamin Wright, Mason Young.

One of the students mentioned in the report was not admitted, his name being held over till he could prove his citizenship.

The following graduates of the Columbia College Law School were also admitted:

Daniel W. Bond, Jr., Edward Carrington, Jr., John T. Connolly, Charles De Ruyter, Fred. J. De Peyster, Wm. N. Denman, Cornelius J. De Bois, Edward C. Fraser, Charles H. Hatch, L. Gander Hopkins, E. Aboy Hurry, Sidmon T. Keese, Edgar Ketchum, Jr., Geo. M. Miller, Bruce Moffatt, Augustus W. Nicoll, Thomas L. Ogden, Eugene H. Pomeroy, Albert Wycoff, Henry K. White, Geo. Waddington, John S. Walker and Robert B. Van Kleeck.

The following graduates of the University Law Department were also admitted:

Urban C. Brewer, Duncan Campbell, Philander J. Dickey, Chas. R. Durgin, Smith Ely, Jr., (Supervisor,) John V. Gridley, Meigs Jackson, Merwin N. Jones, Meyer S. Isaacs, (editor Jewish Messenger,) Jonathan Marshall, Frank L. Montgomery, John Quackenbush, (Police Magistrate,) Edward J. Shandley, (Deputy Sheriff,) and John H. Whitman, (Deputy Warden City Prison.)

A number of the students whose names do not appear in the above list, have their applications laid over till the September Term, on account of their failure to appear before the Committee on Character.

Salvage Claim Against the Great Eastern.

Hamilton E. Towle has filed his libel against the *Great Eastern*, claiming $100,000 for salvage services rendered by him to her when she lost her rudder in a gale last season.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Schoenfield vs. *Specemann et als.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to the defendants, to abide the event of the action.

Robinson vs. *Lane.*—Order granted.

Brookfield, &c. vs. *The Home Insurance Company, &c.*—Motion granted.

Bylandt vs. *Comstock.*—Ordered that the plaintiff have judgment against the defendant, and that a writ of inquiry of damages issue to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, that the plaintiffs' damages in said action may be duly assessed.

Juang vs. *Works.*—Order granted.

Maas, &c. vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—Ordered that the above action be and the same is hereby settled and discontinued.

Thompson vs. *Taylor.*—Order granted.

Sameison vs. *Jackson.*—Order granted.

Kent &c. vs. *Blackhurst, &c.*—Ordered that this action be and the same is hereby discontinued.

Before Justice Monell.

Craig vs. *Smith.*—Motion denied, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 28, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	103¾	730	Erie Railway	35¾
24,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Cou.	103⅝	100	do.......b30	35¾
5,000	do........s10.	103⅝	250	do.	35⅝
32,000	do.	103⅝	200	do.......s30	35⅝
1,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Oregon		100	do.......b10	35⅝
	War L'n, Yearly.	103	100	do.......b30	35⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	95¾	250	do.......b10	35⅝
11,000	Ind. St. 6s, War		300	Erie Railway pf.	62¾
	Loan	91	50	do.	62⅞
1,000	Mich. St. 6s '78.	98	290	do.	63
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	57¾	70	Hud. Riv. Rd.	44
5,000	do.........b30	57¾	50	do.	44⅛
2,000	N. Caro. St. 6s.	71	100	do.	43⅞
7,000	Missouri St. 6s.	51¾	50	do.......b30	44⅛
33,000	do.	51	100	do.	43⅞
3,000	do.	51⅛	200	Harlem Rd. pf.	34⅜
18,000	C. of Evans. b. 7s	45	100	do.	34⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	100	25	Harlem Railroad	13⅞
3,000	E. R. 4th mtg. bs.	89¾	50	do.......s10	13⅝
2,000	Har. 3d mtg. bds.	83	10	do.	13⅝
500	Mich. S. 2d mtg.	80	600	Mich. Cen. R.	60
1,000	do.	81	50	do.......b30	60⅛
5,000	do.	80½	100	do.......b10	60⅛
1,000	Mich. S. sk. fd. b	98	750	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	23⅞
2,000	do.	97½	150	do.	23⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	93½	100	M. S. & N.I.G.S. s60	51⅛
4,000	T. H. & A. 1st m.	107	350	do.	51⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	63	100	do.......s30	51⅛
5,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st m.	102	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅛
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m	83	300	do.......s30	60⅛
25	Bank of America	110	300	do.	60⅛
47	Comm'nth Bank	90	200	do.......s60	60
6	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	50	do.......b30	60⅛
43,500	Amer. Gold	104	50	do.......s15	60⅛
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	21⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	109	800	do.	21⅛
100	do.......s60	109	100	do.......b10	21⅛
200	do.	109¾	25	Clev., Col. & Cin.	116⅛
50	do.......s15	110	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	67⅛
160	do.	110	50	do.......b60	67⅛
5	do.	110¼	350	do.	67
400	do.	110½	100	do.......s60	66⅛
12	Long Dock Co.	120	2200	Clev. & Tol. R.	42⅛
1017	N. Y. Cent. Rd.	86⅜	800	do.	42
50	do.......s10	86⅛	30	do.	42⅛
100	do.......b30	86⅝	800	do.......s30	42
15	do.	86⅝	200	Chi. & R. I. R.....b30	60⅛
100	do.......s30	86¼	100	do.	60⅛
150	do.......b30	86½	100	do.	60⅛
10	do.	86¾	200	do.	60⅛
152	Tol. & Wabash R.	14	150	Mil. & P.du C R.	27⅛
125	Tol. & Wabash pref.	28			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Reg.	103½	200	Erie Railway Pre.	63⅛
3,000	U S. 6s,'81, Ore-		250	do.	63
	gon W.L., ½-yearly	101	100	do.......b60	63⅛
2,000	U.S. 5s,'74, Coup.	83¼	75	Hud. Riv. R.	43⅞
5,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N's.	104½	100	Har. Railroad.....b60	13⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57¾	100	do.......b60	14
5,000	do.........b10	57¾	50	Har. R. preferred	34⅛
5,000	do.........s10	57¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.....b30	60⅛
5,000	Missouri St, 6s s60	50¾	25	do.	60⅛
25,000	do.........s30	50¾	50	do.	60⅛
5,000	do.	51	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	51⅛
12,000	do.	51⅛	50	do.......s30	51⅛
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	100	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	60⅛
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	63	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	21⅛
5,000	do.........b30	63½	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	67⅛
2,500	Pitt. Ft. Wayne		50	do.......b60	67⅛
	& Chic. 1st Mtg.	96	300	do.	67
24,000	American Gold	103⅞	200	do.......b30	67
225	Pac. M. S. Co.	110½	1500	Clev. & Tol. R.	42⅛
50	do.	110¾	50	do.......b30	42⅛
80	N. Y. Cent. R.	86¾	200	do.......b30	42⅛
200	do.	86¾	500	do.	42⅛
100	do.........b60	86⅞	100	Mil. & P.du C.	27
350	Erie Railway	35¾	100	do.	26¾
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	60⅛	250	do.	26⅛
50	Mich. S. & N.I.R. b30	23⅞			

Wednesday, May 28—P. M.

The Stock Market at the early Board to-day recovered from the extreme panic depression of yesterday afternoon, and prices were ½@¾ ₩ cent. better on the New-York and Western Railroad Shares. The Government securities were also higher by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., while Gold fell back to 103¾@104 ₩ cent. A fair amount of business was done at the early Board on the Railway Shares, the market leaving off firm. On the Street, various rumors prevailed in reference to the army movements of the Government and the successes of McClellan at Richmond, but as these were not confirmed at the printing-offices by dispatches to the Associated Press, they were not generally relied or acted upon. The advices from England to May 17, showing a firmer feeling in American Stocks, and quoting a material advance in Erie and Illinois Central, had a partial effect. At the Second Board and after the market was steady. The printed sales at the Second Board show an improvement on the latest quotations of yesterday of ½@⅝ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, ¾ ₩ cent. on Erie and Erie Preferred, ¾@1 ₩ cent. on Toledo, and ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on Michigan Central. The Michigan Southern Stocks, of both classes, were about the same as on Tuesday afternoon; Pacific Mail, 1 ₩ cent. higher; Rock Island, ½ ₩ cent. better. The final quotations, at 4½ o'clock, were about as follows, the tone of the general market being dull:

N. Y. Cen.	86⅜	Pacific	110½
Erie	35⅝	Panama	130
Erie Preferred	62¾	Missouris	51⅛
Rock Island	60⅛	Tennessees	57⅛
Toledo	42	Ill. Central	60⅛
Michigan Cen.	60½	U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅜
Galena	67	7.30 Treasury Bonds	104⅛
Michigan Southern	23¾	Gold	103⅞
Michigan Guaranteed	54⅛		

The bids for the City Bank Shares continue to show much firmness.

New-York	100	American Exchange	94
Mechanics'	100	Pacific ex. div.	115
Union	100	Bank of North Am.	100
America	110	Irving	76
Phœnix	104½	Market	92
Tradesmen's	95	Nassau	95
Greenwich	125	Shoe and Leather	100
National	98	St. Nicholas	88
Merchants' Exch.	91½	Marine	105
Seventh Ward	120	Commonwealth	89
State of New-York	90	Atlantic	63
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	90	Manuf's and Merch's.	87

There is a steady demand for the Railway Mortgages. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	98
N. Y. C. sixes, r. estate	94	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	89½
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	N. Ind. firsts	99
N. Y. Cen. sevens. 64	105	N. Ind. Goshen line	92½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, 76	106	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	108½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	93½
Erie seconds, '64	102½	T. H. & Alton firsts 7 ₩ c.	107
Erie seconds, '79	103	Chi. & N.,W. Int. Bs.	79
Erie thirds, '83	96¾	Lack & West. Bonds	100
Erie fourths, '80	89½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson firsts, '69	107½	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	104½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63
Hudson thirds, '75	88	Mil. & P.du Chien firsts	93
Hudson con. '67	83	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	102½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	63	Chi & Rk. I. firsts	104½
Mich C. n. f 8 ₩ ct. '82	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts.	105½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103

The price of Gold fell off to-day to 103⅞@103⅞ ₩ cent. The rates of Exchange for the Boston steamer closed on sales of Canada Bank Bills at 114½, and Bank of Commerce on Barings at 114⅝ ₩ cent.; the extreme quotation, 114½@114¾ ₩ cent. The market for Money is 4@5 ₩ cent. to the Brokers, subject to call, and 4½@6 ₩ cent. on select Merchant Bills, 60 days to 6 months. The Banks still accumulate Deposits very rapidly. The aggregate to-day is $125,909,000. The stock of Specie is up to $31,580,000.

Mr. E. B. Greenleaf, of the house of A. W. Greenleaf & Co., was yesterday admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The North American Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of fifty ₩ cent. to the policy holders, for the year ending May 1, 1862; also, six ₩ cent. interest on the outstanding scrip, and a semi-annual cash dividend of six ₩ cent.

The receipts of Grain and Flour at tide-water by canal since the opening of navigation compare as follows with the previous years:

	1860. Canals opened April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	107,481	53,227	58,622
Wheat, bushels	517,033	1,943,520	2,744,781
Corn, bushels	1,446,778	1,066,294	664,637
Barley, bushels	65,202	70,899	195,561
Oats, bushels	677,558	484,893	306,492
Rye, bushels	21,588	9,085	90,077

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in May, in the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	21,827	1,217,159	733,466	32,852
1862	45,031	1,843,289	468,117	165,854
Inc.	23,204	Inc. 626,130	Dec. 265,349	Inc. 133,002

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	53,227	1,943,520	1,066,294	70,899
1862	58,622	2,744,781	664,637	195,561
Dec.	5,395	Inc. 801,261	Dec. 401,657	Dec. 124,662

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 165,647 bbls. flour.

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $5,162,878 25, including for Customs, $208,000; payments, $1,514,983 89; balance, $15,738,074 92.

A Gigantic Fraud Discovered.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some months ago, our present State Agent, Col. R. N. Hudson, discovered that a large amount of our State bonds had been fraudulently issued in New-York, where the agency is located, by his predecessor, Daniel C. Stover, who was appointed by Gov. Willard to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. J. A. Cravens. The amount of the illegal issue could not then be certainly ascertained, and as two or three wealthy Wall-street brokers were implicated, and a prospect of recovering all or the greater portion of the fraudulent bonds appeared in this fact, it was deemed best by the New-York authorities to make no exposure of the affair till the effort to recover the bonds had failed. They thought that if the fraud were exposed, the depreciation of our securities would be greater than the whole amount of the over-issue, and would moreover affect the whole Stock market, Government Securities and all, injuriously, at a very critical period of our financial history, and thus do a great deal of mischief without adding a particle to the chances of saving anything to the State. Gov. Morton, whose frequent visits to the East have been made chiefly to prosecute the work of recovering these illegal securities, at first strongly insisted on an immediate exposure of the whole fraud, but yielded to the suggestions of the District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, and the Attorney General of New-York, Daniel S. Dickinson, as we have attempted to state them, and consented to a suppression of the affair. The work of recovering the bonds has been going on ever since, and, up to last Friday, when the fraud first got wind in New-York, about $700,000 had been recovered. The amount yet outstanding is not certainly known, but from the statements of some of the parties implicated, it is believed that it will not exceed $500,000, of which the whole will probably be recovered from the parties or the securities of the State Agent. Private advices on Saturday notified the State authorities here that the affair had been made public enough in New-York to affect our securities seriously, and as further concealment can now no longer avail the State, and a full statement may destroy the injurious effect on our credit of exaggerated rumors, we deem it best to tell the whole story at once.

It is difficult to give a history of the progress of the fraud, because nothing beyond the fact that the fraudulent bonds were issued, and that D. C. Stover did it, is known. He has confessed his own guilt, but has given no particulars beyond the names of his confederates, two well-known Wall-street brokers, whose names we are advised it is best to suppress for a few days. Col. Hudson first discovered that fraudulent bonds had been issued, by the presentation at the agency of some $50,000 of them, by a banker with whom they had been hypothecated by one of Stover's accomplices. The banker, knowing that the person in question could hardly be in honest possession of so large an amount, came to Col. Hudson with the bonds to see if all was right on the State's books. They were found to be fraudulent. Col. Hudson at once set to work to investigate the matter and notified Gov. Morton of it. The accomplice, who had hypothecated the bonds, was laid hold of, and he, to save himself, replaced them. The bad ones were immediately canceled. Others of the fraudulent issue came in. They were traced to a certain wealthy banker and broker. He was notified of the fraud, and made it good, thus confessing his guilty participation in the business. As often as the fraudulent bonds were encountered, these two sharpers were made to redeem them. Thus the work of getting in the fraudulent issue has been going on till now, resulting, as we have stated, in the redemption and canceling of $700,000, saving the State that amount in any event.

The fraudulent bonds were detected by the fact that they were not registered according to law. On March 5, 1859, an act was approved, to take effect on its publication in the papers of this city, which was made on March 11, providing that on the surrender of any certificate of stock the Agent should send it to the State Auditor here, who should issue a new one and register it, and on its reception at the Agency the Agent should also register it, and deliver it to the holder. The fraudulent certificates, of course, would not be registered at the Agency, as no corresponding registry would exist at the Auditor's Office, and the fraud would be detected at once. By leaving them unregistered Stover was able to keep his fraud concealed during his term of office, and of course it was inevitably discovered the moment one of the fraudulent certificates was presented to the new agent, Col. Hudson. As Section 4 of the act of the 11th of March made void all bonds not issued as it required, Stover had to effect his gigantic fraud of $1,200,000 in the few days between his arrival in New-York as Cravens' Deputy, which was about Feb. 20, 1859—Cravens only qualifying for the office on the 17th of that month—and the taking effect of the act on the 11th of the month following; or he had to ante-date the bonds so as to take them out of the operation of the new law. The probability is that he executed them, and put them into the hands of his accomplices, as he had opportunity, during the whole term of his office, and ante dated them beyond March the 11th, 1859. They *are* all dated, so far as they have been discovered, prior to that time. By this operation he accomplished two things; he made them valid in form, and threw the fraud into the two months that Cravens nominally held the office, thus making Cravens' securities responsible, if the fraud were discovered, and saving his own. The bonds, on their face, are in due form of law, and the State will undoubtedly be responsible for them unless it can be proved that they were actually executed after March 11, 1859, when they would be void by express provision of the act.

James A. Cravens, the nominal incumbent of the office during the time this gigantic fraud was perpetrated, as the face of the bonds show it, is, of course, entirely unconnected with it in any manner. The office was in Stover's hands all the time, either as deputy or agent. He confessed his guilt to Cravens, but denied that he had ever profited one dollar by his monstrous fraud. His accomplices, on the other hand, insist that he has pocketed at least $100,000 by it. It is hard to believe that a man of his intelligence should have lent himself to a swindle of such magnitude without any remuneration. He is too shrewd to have been made the blind dupe of the Wall-street sharpers, and the fact that he has started a bank at Beverly, New-Jersey, is pretty good proof that he was not a dupe. He has undoubtedly filled his pockets handsomely, but not very permanently, we think. Why he should, even for the chance of a large share of the profits, have sacrificed his previous good name, upon which no blot had ever appeared, and risked the certainty of detection—for his fraud could not last through the term of his successor without discovery—is a matter of profound astonishment. From an honorable position, and an enviable name, he sinks to the bad eminence of one of the greatest swindlers of the age, and henceforth the name of Stover will rank with those of Swartwout, Floyd, Redpath and Schuyler.

Previous to March 11, 1859, the State bonds were left in the Agent's hands, signed by the State officers, ready for issuing, and needing nothing but the Agent's signature to make them valid. This criminally loose mode of doing business, put in Stover's hands the blank bonds with which to commit the fraud. Why all the blanks were not at once recalled, after the act of March the 11th, 1859, as the law meant they should be, leaving nothing in the Agent's hands with which to commit a fraud, must be set down to the account of the loose way all the State business was transacted during Gov. Willard's administration.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, May 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 77 bbls. Ashes, 15,108 bbls. Flour, 226 bbls. and 410 bags Corn Meal, 372,696 bushels Wheat, 140,197 bushels Corn, 28,993 bushels Rye, 28,780 bushels Barley, 10,668 bushels Oats, 505 bushels Malt, 7,420 pkgs. Provisions, 1,446 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 32 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 282 bbls., including 252 bbls. Pots and 30 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,200 ℔s. Western Yellow, at 33½c., cash, ₩ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Have been in more request, and prices have been sustained.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, to-day, at steady prices. Sales 1,200 bags Laguayra and 200 bags Rio on private terms; also 100 bags Jamaica at 20½c. ₩ ℔.

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in, including Refined Ingot, at 30½c.@31½c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Is in good request at buoyant prices. Middlings, 31c.@31½c. ₩ ℔. Sales 2,000 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been less sought after, including Canton No. 1, at $1 57½@$1 62½ ₩ box.

FISH—The demand has been more active, but at rather lower prices, for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, at $3 37½@$4 ₩ cwt; small No. 1 Mackerel, at $8 50; do. No. 2 do., at $6 50@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; No. 1 Conn. Shad, at $8, and No. 2 do., at $7 ₩ half bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 17c.@23c. for scaled, and 12c.@13c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy, the demand having been less active, both for shipment and home use, and prices have declined slightly. Sales have been made of 16,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 55@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	4 90	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 90@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy, including extra, at $4 50@$6 25 ₩ bbl.; sales, 1,400 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $2 90@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite depressed to-day by the heavy arrivals and the eagerness of receivers to sell; prices have declined 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. The demand has been active for desirable lots, chiefly for export, at the reduced rates. Sales, since our last, 327,000 bushels, including White Canada, $1 16½@$1 19; Canada Club, at 90c.@$1; White Western, at $1 20; Amber Western, at $1 15@$1 18; Red Western (Winter) at $1 08@$1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 06; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 94c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 01; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 85c.@92c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, but at lower prices; sales 152,000 bushels at 47c.@49c. for old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; and 45c.@46½c. for new do., and 54c. for very choice Western Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is plenty and heavy, at 60c.@70c. ₩ bushel. Sales 7,800 bush. Barley is unaltered. Sales, 2,000 bushels Canada East, at 70c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 41½c.@43½c.; Western at 41c.@44c., and State at 43c.@44½c. ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to and including May 22.

Canals opened—	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	107,481	53,227	58,622
Wheat, bush	517,033	1,943,520	2,744,781
Corn	1,446,778	1,066,294	664,637
Barley	65,202	70,899	195,561
Oats	677,558	484,893	306,492
Rye	21,588	9,085	90,077

HAY—North River Bale is more freely offered and is in less demand, at prices ranging from 62½c.@75c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand for home use, at steady prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@19c. ₩ ℔.

HEMP—Has been dull, and prices have been altogether nominal.

HIDES—Have been in limited request at declining prices. Stock of all kinds, 239,000, against 471,000 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern have been scarce and inactive at $1 15 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in lively request at $6 50@$6 75 for foreign and Galena, ₩ 100 ℔s. About 1,100 tons have been reported sold during the past two or three days, within the range.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at full prices. Calf Skins are salable and steady.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—Transactions, to-day, have been unimportant; prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, to-day, at $12 12½@$12 25, chiefly at $12 25, for Mess, and $9 62½@$9 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales 1,650 bbls. Cut Meats are more active at 4¾c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is unchanged; sales, 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8⅜c. ₩ ℔. Beef is quiet at old rates; sales, 185 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling freely at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to prime State, and 18c.@20c. for very choice Yellow do., ₩ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 5c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, and prices, in the main, nominal.

SKINS—The demand has been fair for Goat, and limited for Deer, at unchanged rates.

SPICES—Sales 12,000 mats Cassia on private terms.

SUGARS—Continue in good request at steady rates. Sales, 1,425 hhds., including Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7c.@8c.; also, 95 boxes Havana at 7¼c.@7½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 63,000 ℔s., at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Are generally brisk and buoyant.

TIN—Is inactive, and prices are depressed. Banca, 29c.; Straits, 28c. ₩ ℔.

WHALEBONE—A moderate export demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Arctic at 73c.@75c.; Ochotsk and Northwest Coast, at 65c.@70c., and South Sea at 62c.@65c., cash, ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., at 23½c.@24¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been somewhat more extensive, to-day, but at rates indicative of no improvement. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.; Petroleum, 6s. 6d., ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s., and by steamer, 60s.@65s.; Tallow, 30s.; Oil, 35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, in bulk, at 13d. ₩ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 570 tons, to Shanghai, on private terms; one, 574 tons, from Philadelphia to Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, $1 50 ₩ bbl.; a ship, 949 tons, to London, about 32s. 6d. ₩ ton; one, 724 tons, to the same port, about 31s.; a brig, 221 tons, to Vera Cruz, Minatitlan, and back, $3,000; a British schooner, 1,500 bbls., to the Windward, 75c.; a schooner, 200 tons, from Port Medway, N. S., to Montego Bay, Jam., 175,000 feet Boards, $8 50; a bark, 261 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a ship, 1,105 tons, to San Francisco, 1,700 tons Coal, $14 50; one, 1,698 tons, to same port, 2,800 tons Coal, $15, ship insuring cargo; a bark, from Cienfuegos, and one from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, about 40c.

Sales of Real Estate—May 27.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Frame house and lot n. e. corner 9th-av. and 61st-st.	$3,950
Frame house and lot, 9th-av., adjoining	3,100
Frame house and lot, 9th-av., adjoining	2,950
Frame house and lot, 9th av., adjoining	2,950
Frame house and lot, 9th-av., adjoining	2,950
Two lots n. s. 46th-st., west of 11th-av., $850 each	1,700
Two lots on 105th-st., bet. Broadway and 10th-av., $700 each	1,400
One lot n. s. 47th-st., 450 feet west of 11th-av	2,000
One lot n. s. 47th-st., west of 11th-av., adjoining	1,400

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 15
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe per steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, will close to-day at the New-York Post-office at 1¾ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*and* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—In DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. One quarter lessons $10. Private lessons $12. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. DUMAR.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen. The rooms are spacious and airy. References exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY would rent two handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries; best of references given and required. Address M., Brooklyn Post-office, for two days.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain board in a private family in Brooklyn; vicinity of Carleton-avenue preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address ADELPHI, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain board in a small family where few boarders will be taken. Apply at No. 74 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant and neatly furnished rooms, with good board, the family private, at No. 34 West 29th-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can obtain parlor and bedroom in a first-class house with all the modern improvements—also rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 4 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, free from secessionism or religious fanaticism, by a young gentleman, in the vicinity of 6th-av., and above 23d-st.; would prefer with musical people, and desires good board and room, at a reasonable price. Address JAMES, Box No 138 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR FAMIlies, in brown-stone house No. 33 Bowery. Cool and delightful in Summer, and very desirable. Four rooms, $4; two rooms, $3; do., $2 50; suites $5 per week. Inquire on premises.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without private table, in a desirable location, with a first-class private family, No. 266 4th-av., southwest cor. 21st-st.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

NO. 13 WEST 24TH-STREET, OPPOSITE 5TH-AV. HOTEL.—Eligible rooms to let, with or without board, to families and single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, WITH bedroom attached, to let to a single gentleman, at $4 a week, or to two at $5. Location central, and house modern and quiet. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, together or separate. Also, furnished bedrooms for single gentlemen, at No. 3 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on second floor to two gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 15 Eldridge-st. Call for three days.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PRIVATE BOARDING—WESTCHESTER County, on the Sound, 2½ miles above Harlem River. Location and apartments very superior; boating and stabling. A retired family will take two or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen of undoubted reference, willing to pay liberally. The place is first-class in every respect, fine grounds, gas, water, billiard-room; convenient to the City by boats and trains at all hours. Address PRIVATE BOARD, Box No. 2,015 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE family can be accommodated with large fine rooms in farm or Mansion House, on Walnut Hill; fine lawn, six acres; plenty of shade, fruit, &c.; 10 minutes east of dépôt; one hour from City; fine view of river. Inquire on premises, or at No. 394 Hudson-st. The above is a choice place, and cannot be engaged after this week.

BOARD AT NEWTOWN, CONN.—A FEW gentlemen and ladies, or families, can be accommodated with board, at a first-class hotel, for the Summer, or longer, on moderate terms; fine scenery, good fishing, and beautiful drives. For further particulars, apply to WM. CLARKE, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., or to W. J. DICK, Proprietor, at Newtown, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TEN OR TWELVE PERsons can be furnished with good board at a beautifully-situated farmhouse, two hours from New-York by rail, convenient to dépôt, post-office, churches and seabathing. Plenty of fruit, milk and vegetables. Terms low. Address H. D. S., Box No. 64, Southport, Conn.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CONSISTING of a gentleman and three ladies, living in a new house, in a high and healthy situation, easily accessible from the City, will take two or three gentlemen as boarders for the Summer. References exchanged. Address S. A., Box 2,920, P. O.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer months, in Orange, N. J., by a lady; terms not to exceed $4 per week; references exchanged. Address, stating locality and description of room, to Mrs. J., care Dodd's Express, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY on Murray Hill will let two very cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board, to parties of the first respectability. Best reference given. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW PERSONS can obtain board in a farm-house, in a healthy, mountainous location, easy of access to the Hudson River and Railroad. Terms, $4 per week. Address J. C. C., Box No. 105, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New Jersey. A large number of persons can be accommodated with board in private families, in attractive and healthy locations. Inquire at the office of the company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE season, for a gentleman and his wife, child and nurse, in or near Orange, N. J. Address with particulars, W. W., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SOUTH BERGEN HILL, NEW-JERSEY—In a private family; fine elevated location; half hour's ride. Apply to H. D. BEACH, No. 124 Fulton-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL,
WEST POINT,
WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT,
FOR THE SEASON.

The undersigned has to let a large furnished cottage, without board.

WM. B. COZZENS.

West Point, May 24, 1862.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

Northampton, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance, No. 825 Broadway.

GEO. W. HUNT, } Proprietors.
CHAS. W. NASH, }

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted. SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS. N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants and favorable inducements offered to agents.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—A BUNCH OF KEYS. THE OWNER can have them by calling at the advertising desk, at this office, proving property and paying for the advertisement.

please notice.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Are you troubled with roaches, croton, and bedbugs, rats and mice? Use LIPPMANN & BACHMAN'S MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDER, the only sure destroyer in the world. Dépôt, No 544 Broadway.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

DRY GOODS.

LACE.
LACE No. 359 CURTAINS
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
MUSLIN CURTAINS
BROCATEL CURTAINS
SATIN CURTAINS
DAMASK CURTAINS
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY. CURTAINS

WINDOW SHADES.
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND,
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES,
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

A LARGE ADDITION HAS BEEN MADE
THE PAST WEEK
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES
TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.

WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES,
and we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.

10,000 yards Lavellas, and Barege Anglais, at 6c. and 8½c.
12,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche Figure, at 8c., 10c. and 12½c.
10,500 yards Paris Grisailles, at 10c., 12½c. and 18c.
15,000 yards Poil de Cheves, in checks, stripes and plaids, at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards Silk Warp Poplinet, 2s.
2,500 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, in all colors, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., worth 3s. and 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grene de Paris, 1s. 9d. worth 3s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling, and 2½ yards wide, at 2s., former price 6s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, eleven flounces, at $2.
1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $2 50.
1,250 yards Silk Warp and Silk Volant, seven volants, $3.
ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS.
5,000 yards black Barege and Lawns, 9c. and 10c.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool, 1s and 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards black silk and wool Satin Plaid and Stripe, 1s. 6d.
2,500 yards black all silk satin plaid and stripe Grenadines, 2s. 6d.
1 case drab Alpaca, very fine for traveling suites, 2s.
ALSO,
5 cases broché figure Poil de Chevre, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, 9c., former price 2s. 6d.
BESIDES A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug, and that the goods are really as represented.

BARGAINS.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 BOWERY.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING OUT FRENCH FLOWERS,
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT,
SIZES AND COLORS,
OUR CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, 63c.
NOW OPENING,
INVOICE COLORED EMBROIDERED KIDS
(BEST QUALITY,) VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.
FROM AUCTION,
INVOICE THREAD-BORDERED VEILS,
$1 50, $2, $3, $4, $5.
VERY FINE GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.
FROM AUCTION,
INVOICE REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLES,
$5 and $6.

R. H. MACY,
FROM AUCTION,
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, 2s. A YARD.
COST TO IMPORT TWICE THE MONEY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—GENTLEMAN FOR English branches and vocal music, in the City; salary, $500 and a home; personal interview required within three days. Another, for same branches; salary, $400. French lady, for one of the oldest and best female seminaries in New-York, to begin in September. Also, first-class female artist, for same establishment. Also, French lady, to teach music in a female college. We have several other orders for the Autumn session. Apply, in person, to G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools, No. 596 Broadway, front room.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER desires a situation in the country during the Summer months, where instruction in the various English branches, French and needle-work, would be an equivalent for board. Unexceptionable reference. Address, for one week, Miss MARION, Williamsburgh Post-office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, $150 and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., for sale and for rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., below auction prices, warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEKER'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Please call. You will save money and be honorably served.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 423 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE OLD GUARD—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—JOHN BULL.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—ZEMBUCA—PETER THE WHALE—THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

M. R. S.—A contribution of $10, transmitted to the Editor of the TIMES for the relief of a case of individual suffering, remains in his hands, for the reason that he knows no means of reaching the intended beneficiary. The donor will confer a favor by reclaiming the money.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Gen. McCLELLAN's army, received from one of our special correspondents, are of importance. They seem to indicate that whatever the rebels might have intended to do a week since, they now mean to fight for the possession of Richmond. Reconnoissances, by balloon and otherwise, had established the fact that the line of the Chickahominy was almost entirely deserted, and that between it and Richmond were but a comparatively small body of men. Now, however, it is different. The rebels have reoccupied the space in heavy force, and have again approached the Chickahominy in great numbers, apparently with the intention of disputing the way to the rebel Capital inch by inch. Our correspondent mentions the fact that BEAUREGARD has arrived, and evidently thinks that this new movement on the part of the rebels is due to his counsel.

We learn from Gen. HALLECK's army that the lines of the opposing armies are now only about two miles apart, and at some points are much nearer together—so near that our heavy guns are within battering distance, but the dense woods intervening prevent us from opening fire. Notwithstanding the reports which have reached us through the Western papers, no fighting of consequence has yet taken place. Gen. HALLECK has issued an order prohibiting picket skirmishing.

Advices from Gen. HALLECK's Army, received by way of Cincinnati, state that our whole army moved up to within three-fourths of a mile of the rebel fortifications on Sunday night, and are intrenching. Our forces were expected to open on the enemy by to-day.

A report prevails in Gen. HALLECK's camp that Vicksburgh has surrendered to our fleet. This is at least probable. As long ago as the 20th inst., the Vicksburgh *Citizen* announced that some of our forces had landed at Warrenton, which is only ten miles below Vicksburgh, in Warren County, Miss.

By order of Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of Maryland, Judge RICHARD CARMICHAEL and JAMES POWELL, Prosecuting Attorney, of Talbot County, Md., were on Monday arrested at Easton, in that County, by the United States Marshal, upon a charge of treason. Some resistance was apprehended, and a body of military proceeded from Baltimore to insure the arrest, which was made in the Court-room. The accused were shortly lodged in Fort McHenry.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has been suppressed by Gen. VIELE, the Military Governor of that city, at the request of Union citizens, for admitting a communication attacking them.

The report of Commodore TATNALL, in command of the rebel steamer *Merrimac* when she was destroyed, is published. The facts narrated do not differ materially from those already known to the public. He says the pilots deceived him in relation to the possibility of taking the vessel up James River—insisting before she was lightened that they could do so with eighteen feet draft of water, and refusing to undertake it when she had been lightened to that draft, and consequently in no condition to fight her adversaries in the Roads.

Memphis papers, of May 18, contain MONTGOMERY's official report of the naval engagement before Fort Pillow. He claims to have completely destroyed two of the National boats, and gained a complete victory. He denies any great loss himself, asserting that but two men were killed and a dozen wounded. He admits that a shell exploded in the magazine of the *Sumter*, but no one was hurt. Affairs at Memphis continue to be in a most deplorable state. Much suffering exists from a lack of food. The supply of bacon is very scanty, and is being rapidly withdrawn for the use of the army at Corinth. There are 40,000 hogsheads of sugar on the levee, most of which came from New-Orleans before the surrender of that city. This was all ready for destruction. There was not a pound of coffee nor a sack of salt in town. Flour was very scarce, and commanded from $15 to $20 per barrel. Many refugees had gone southward from Memphis to New-Orleans. All who seek to escape are shot when caught.

A singular armistice was agreed upon with the guerrillas in Western Virginia on May 18. It was arranged between Col. RATHBONE, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and Capts. DOUNES, HAYS and SILCOT, of the guerrillas, that hostilities should cease for eight days, and in the meantime the rebels should withdraw from without our lines, and in case the City of Richmond was captured they should surrender themselves as prisoners of war. The last heard of the rebels they were up on the west fork of the Little Kanawha River, going southward. The National forces at Spencer were being supplied from Ravenswood. A few days ago a wagon-load of provisions was attacked by guerrillas, about eight miles from the former place, and the guards—eleven in number—fled for their lives. The rebels killed two of the horses and burnt the wagons in the road.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Monday, says: "There was no train from Baltimore, yesterday morning, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and no train was sent out last evening for that city. The train, however, arrived from Cumberland as usual. There was telegraphic communication with all the stations along the road yesterday morning, but during the forepart of the day it was cut off, and last evening communication by telegraph could only be had as far as Green Spring Run, which is thirteen miles east of Cumberland. These facts would seem to indicate that the rebels have again gained possession of the road, perhaps at Martinsburgh."

In a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Williamsport, May 27, Capt. COLLIS, of Gen. BANKS' body-guard, says: "After three days and nights march, without rations or sleep, through the mountains, I have rescued most of my brave men who, acting as rear guard and bridge-burners, were three separate times cut off. They fought bravely, but suffered severely. McCAINE and GILCHRIST killed. My men guarded the Quartermaster's stores train, and have been brought by a circuitous route safely to headquarters. They are barefooted and well nigh dead."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a Message was presented from the President, stating that it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish information relative to arrests in Kentucky at present. The bill making an appropriation for certain bounties was taken up and passed. A memorial was presented from the Legislature of Western Virginia, in reference to the division of that State. The bill donating lands for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges, &c., was debated, but not acted upon. The Tax bill was then considered. An amendment, proposed by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to strike out the section recognizing licenses to retail liquor, was rejected. Mr. SUMNER proposed an amendment virtually laying a tax on slaves, which was discussed until the adjournment.

In the House, a motion was made by Mr. PARKER, of Indiana, to postpone until Wednesday next the motion made by him on Tuesday, to reconsider the vote of Monday, by which the House rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels. After some fillibustering, the motion was carried. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, etc. Various amendments were made perfecting the arrangements for carrying it into effect, and it was passed, 97 to 17. An abstract of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the public debt to this date, together with a statement of the average rate of interest. After some other business of no special importance the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By an arrival from Havana we receive later intelligence from Mexico, but nothing of importance. The reports of fighting which have previously reached us, are not confirmed, though there are rumors that collisions had taken place. The account states that the French had entered Puebla.

We learn from Hayti, by way of Havana, that there is a likelihood that the question of boundaries within the Spanish part of the island will be settled diplomatically. A civil commotion, however, had broken out—the city of Los Cazos having rebelled against the Government of President GEFFRARD. The difficulty is supposed to have been instigated by emissaries of the banished Emperor SOULOQUE. GEFFRARD had sent a considerable force to the disaffected region, and had defeated the insurgents.

An intelligent gentleman, direct from East Tennessee, arrived at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday last. The *Observer and Reporter* says he represents affairs in that locality as being in a very unhappy condition. He states that the whole country there is ruled by an armed mob, and the Union men and Secessionists are alike in most cases. He states that a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Mr. ROGERS, and a Baptist clergyman, Mr. CHARLES LONES, together with other prominent men of his neighborhood, had been arrested and thrust into prison, and, to avoid a like fate, after having been repeatedly threatened, he left his home. He was on his way to Cincinnati, whence he intended, at a suitable time, to proceed, by way of Louisville and Nashville, again to his deserted home. He came by way of Cumberland Ford. He is of the opinion that the Nationals will clear the Gap in a short time.

In a recent election in Shelbyville, Tennessee, the Unionists had a decided victory. T. H. CALDWELL, the Union candidate for Chancellor, received 510 votes, and B. L. RIDLEY, the rebel candidate, but 68 votes.

The Nashville *Union*, of May 22, says: "Large quantities of tobacco arrive here daily from the interior. Cotton keeps pouring in."

The matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda* was before the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. Considerable testimony has been taken by Prize-Commissioner FLANDERS, most of which is favorable to the claim of the Government. The *Bermuda* was captured seven miles from Nassau, and it is alleged on behalf of her owners that she was going into that port. Her cargo was made up of fire-arms and munitions of war, and some of the kegs of powder were labeled "a present from JEFF. DAVIS to President LINCOLN." There is little doubt that it was designed for the South. The matter of the Government claim and the answer to it will be considered at a future day. The crew of the *Bermuda* have been confined in the debtor's apartment since they were brought from Boston

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has countermanded the call for three months' volunteers; only those enlisting for the war will be required. The necessity which seemed to require the call for service from all the military organizations no longer exists.

The Stock Market was ½ ℔ cent. higher on the Railway Stocks yesterday and steady on Government Securities. Gold fell off to 103⅞@103⅞. Exchange closed at 114½@114¾ ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered and purchased, yesterday, at reduced prices. Cotton was in good request and was firmer. Sugars, Coffee, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair demand at steady rates. Cassia was actively sought after. Provisions attracted rather more attention at essentially unaltered figures. Hay was abundant and depressed. A moderate business was transacted in Fish, Oils, Whalebone and Whisky. Hides were quiet, as were also Hemp, Candles, Rice, Molasses, Naval Stores, Seeds, Fruit, Salt and Metals. The Freight engagements were somewhat heavier, but rates tended downward.

BEAUREGARD AT RICHMOND.—The rumors that we have been receiving for a week past that BEAUREGARD had left Corinth for Richmond, are confirmed by one of our correspondents this morning, who writes that that personage arrived in the rebel capital last Thursday. BEAUREGARD's popularity is with the rebel army of the East; with that of the West he has never been popular. It was in Virginia that he achieved success—such as it was; whereas in the West he has uniformly been associated with defeats or retreats. It was he (if not Gen. GRANT) who induced SIDNEY JOHNSTON to evacuate Bowling Green; it was he who ordered the evacuation of Columbus; it was he who selected No. 10 as an impregnable position, though it was the most unfortunate position for the rebels; it was he who, after his superior officer, SIDNEY JOHNSTON, had won the day at Pittsburgh and had fallen, feebly attempted to carry out JOHNSTON's tactics on the second day, and failed. On these grounds, he is disliked in the West; whereas BRAGG and PRICE, both at Corinth, are immensely popular. The clamor of the Eastern army for its old leader has no doubt induced JEFF. DAVIS to recall BEAUREGARD from Corinth, to try his skill at the defence of the rebel Capital. Having been used to retreats of late, he may now again be of service in that line

Conquering the South.

The rebels are very fond of saying that they may be *beaten*, but they cannot be *subjugated*. They may lose all their cities, have all their armies defeated, and be driven from every important military position,—and yet, they say, no progress will have been made toward the conquest of the South. They can retire to the mountains, and there protract the contest indefinitely. Their foreign agents and allies deal extensively in this language, which produces, without doubt, considerable effect upon a large portion of the public.

Now, all this *may* be true. It depends in some degree, certainly, on the spirit and temper of the Southern people. If the great masses of them were men capable of the endurance which such a course of action implies, possibly they might do a good deal toward carrying it into effect. But that is a point to be tested. They cannot expect us to take it for granted, or to take their word for it, and stop the war on their assurance that victory will do us no good. *We must try it, and see.* Thus far the Southern men of war do not act as bravely as they talk. They fight well enough in the field, but they do not "die in the last ditch," nor fight "till the last man falls," nor do any of the desperate things which they have threatened so loudly in advance. On the contrary, they act very much like other sensible men under similar circumstances. When they are beaten, they surrender. When they cannot hold a position, they leave it. They are not madmen, nor fools. They have not lost their powers of reasoning, nor has the terrible tyranny of the National Government made them wholly insensible to their personal safety and comfort. There is a great deal of human nature left in these Southerners, after all.

Seeing all these things, we cannot help believing that, when the Southern armies are thoroughly beaten, the Southern rebellion will be crushed. We do not believe that the inhabitants will flee to the mountains, or take refuge in the swamps, or do anything of the kind. When they do, it will be time enough to consider what is to be done about it. It may become necessary for new men and new modes of industry to take possession of the lands thus abandoned,—for the world must have cotton, and if the chivalry and its negroes will not raise it, Yankee mudsills must. John Bull needs it and must have it. He would never excuse us if we permitted the rich lands of the South to go to waste, merely because their owners were too "stuffy" to till them under the Stars and Stripes. Cotton has grown very well under that flag heretofore,—and will again.

But we don't anticipate any such necessity. If the Southern armies now in the field are fairly and finally beaten, and driven into the Gulf States, our troops will hold the frontier; our ships will hold every seaport; our gunboats on the Mississippi will bound the rebellion on the West, our ships in the Gulf and Atlantic on the South and East, and our line of bayonets on the North. The rebellion and all who abet it will be *shut up* within that iron chain. How long can it live thus isolated from the outside world? It can sell nothing it raises,—it can buy nothing it wants; and, as it happens to want everything, it is not easy to see how it will surmount the difficulty. There will be but one way open to it, and that is *surrender*. Sooner or later, the great mass of the people will see this, and will hang, if need be, every political leader who resists it. And then it will become the duty of the General Government to show them the wisdom of the course they have taken.

We believe this will be the ultimate result of conquering the rebel armies. Possibly we may be mistaken; but the Government cannot safely act upon any other theory. We must have some better evidence of rebel desperation than their own assertion. *We must first try the experiment.* After that we can act as circumstances may require.

LIBELS ON GEN. WADSWORTH.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* makes a most unprovoked, and apparently malicious assault upon Gen. WADSWORTH. He says:

> "The General, in obstructing the action of the Marylanders in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, is not regarded as judicious even by many who are opposed to the present giving up of slaves who may seek the city of refuge. It is also rumored that upon a report from Gen. WADSWORTH, as Military Governor of this city, that it was left unprotected, that the President changed the plans of Gen. McCLELLAN, and sent Gen. McDOWELL to Fredericksburgh, where he has remained idle for a month."

What class of people entertains this opinion of Gen. WADSWORTH's conduct we are not told, but, we presume, it is the "Marylanders" referred to, who, with rigid Southern logic, doubtless think a claim to a slave closes all inquiry and supersedes all law. Gen. WADSWORTH is bound by the obligations of his office to see that no slave is restored to a rebel owner. Marshal LAMON conceives himself bound to see that every rebel is supplied with a slave out of the fugitive herd concentrated at Washington. It is easy to understand why the course of the latter is preferable to the slave-hunter.

With regard to Gen. WADSWORTH's influence in procuring the retention of McDOWELL before Washington, we have the best reason to believe the story entirely incorrect. It was the President's own caution which suggested the possibility of a return of JOHNSTON's army, and the capture of Washington, should the entire force of McCLELLAN be withdrawn. This danger operated so forcibly on Mr. LINCOLN's mind, that at the last moment, he stopped the embarkation of McDOWELL's *Corps*, in time to retain two-thirds of it, and placing that body of troops on the lower Rappahannock, summoned the division of Gen. SHIELDS from Gen. BANKS' column to protect the line of the Upper Rappahannock. There was in truth no little hazard of the rebels, taking advantage of the open railroad communication between Richmond and Manassas, to turn back upon the National capital undefended, and possess themselves of that splendid symbol of success. It is needless to say the seizure of Washington by the insurgents, whatever the means by which they gained it, would have turned the entire current of foreign opinion in favor of the Confederacy. It was a point to which the President properly looked with exceeding care. It would have derogated not at all from Gen. WADSWORTH's fine military reputation had he engrossed the entire credit of this prudent foresight. But the credit, we happen to know, belongs exclusively to the President.

Punishing Rebels—The Confiscation and Emancipation Bills.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill confiscating all the property of men who shall hereafter hold office under the rebel Government,—and of all who, being engaged in the rebellion, shall not lay down their arms within sixty days after proclamation duly made by the President of the United States. The act will be found at length in another column. It is precise and well-guarded in its language, and prescibes the proceedings by which its penalties are to be enforced.

This measure strikes us as thoroughly just and necessary. No man can doubt that participation in this rebellion is a crime which demands punishment,—nor that public policy requires this punishment to be made specific and to be proclaimed beforehand. Confiscation is the mildest form in which such punishment can be inflicted. Every man aiding in this rebellion is really guilty of treason, and justly forfeits his life as well as his property. This bill limits the penalty to his possessions. It inflicts a *fine* for what is really the highest crime known to the laws of any country. The fine is heavy, as it should be: but the penalty still falls far short of the requirements of justice.

As a measure of policy, aside from its character as a penal act, it seems eminently wise. It will have a good effect in the rebel States by drawing a distinction between Union men and traitors. Hitherto both have stood substantially on the same footing so far as the direct action of our Government was concerned. The loyal men in the Border States have uniformly represented that some such measure was necessary to enable them to hold their ground. They had been stripped of their property by the rebel authorities whenever they had the power, while the rebels enjoyed complete impunity for their crimes. It has been urged with some force that we could legislate on the subject better after the war was over, and when the angry passions it has stirred up should be allayed. This may be true, but it must be borne in mind that it would then be too late to prescribe penalties for acts committed previously. That would be *ex post facto* legislation. It is necessary to prescribe the penalties for crime now; if wisdom and good policy require it, they can be remitted hereafter.

The House has *refused* to pass an act emancipating the slaves of rebels, by a vote of 78 to 74. The bill thus rejected consisted of two sections: the *first* declared *free* all the slaves of any person who should aid or abet the rebellion after the passage of the act; the second required every claimant to the services of a slave to prove affirmatively that he had *not* in any way aided the rebellion. This second section is open to the just objection that no man should be required to prove his innocence of crime in order to secure the enjoyment of his legal rights. He should be deprived of them only on proof of his guilt.

As to the leading feature of the bill we can see no valid objection to it, nor any good reason why Congress should reject it. Upon grounds of justice and right there is certainly no sanctity attached to slave property, which does not belong to every other species of property. On the contrary, a man's claim to his slave is less clear, less valid, less generally recognized by the laws and the sentiments of the world than his claim to any other property he may hold. We do not see, therefore, why Congress should confiscate a rebel's estate, and yet except his slaves. His slaves should be the very first of his chattels which he is required to forfeit—because they are most closely connected with the cause of the rebellion, because they themselvs have interests to be consulted, and because large incidental benefits will accrue to the country from such an act.

We trust that Congress will reconsider its action on this subject, and, after amending the bill as may seem expedient, pass it. The country needs and demands the enactment of such a law.

HOW TO PIERCE IRON-CLADS.—The following is from our late Paris letter:

> "The French deny absolutely that the late trials of Armstrong guns at Shoeburyness, at which walls similar to those of the *Warrior* were easily penetrated, demonstrated anything new, since the guns kicked to such an extent with the requisite charges of powder as to render them entirely unmanageable on shipboard."

This grand defect in the working of ordnance is by no means confined to extraordinary experiments of Shoeburyness. By ordinary methods, the next most difficult thing to holding a gun together is to hold it in place under the enormous charges required to punch the armor of ships. We are informed, for example, that when the 100-pounder Parrot, which recently burst through a flaw in the metal, on board the gunboat *Naugatuck*, was first tried at one of the forts, it was difficult to construct a carriage that would hold it at all; and the propriety of attempting to work such a terrible kicker on a small vessel was seriously questioned by military experts. Just at this point, however—where our European friends, reaching the limit of precedent, declare that no further progress is possible—American ingenuity discovers a field to work. This unmanageable gun that the old contrivances could not hold on shore even in practicable subjection, was brought into the most gentle harmony with the requirements of the service, by the *India rubber spring carriage* of the *Naugatuck*, and as we are all aware, was celebrated for the remarkable range and accuracy of its shooting.

We are not called upon, therefore, to share in the apprehensions of England and France on the subject of big guns. How to work them and how to risk the bursting of them by excessive charges in an emergency, without the risk of injuring or demoralizing the crew, are already demonstrated by the *Naugatuck*. Some of the English scientific journals, moreover, doubt the durability of any Armstrong or other European ordnance under the repeated charges of 50 pounds of powder with which the English experimenters punched the *Warrior* target. Here again we need have no doubts. The 15-inch Rodman gun has fired this charge with a 425 pound shot some hundreds of times.

CHANGE IN THE REBEL SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND.—One of our correspondents with the army before Richmond informs us that the rebel army, which has of late been drawn close to and immediately around Richmond, is now being rapidly thrown forward from the rebel Capital toward the Chickahominy River, and directly in front of the main body of our army. This, it is thought, is a positive indication that the rebel Generals are going to contest, with their whole force, the occupancy of Richmond. Though McCLELLAN is pressing close upon the city from two directions, and McDOWELL is menacing it from Fredericksburgh, and the gunboats are but a short distance below it in front, there is no indication that the rebel host is preparing to evacuate. The retreat of such an army is not a thing that can be effected in a day, nor in two days; and, as our forces must now be within cannon shot of it, it would be impossible for it to make good its retreat at all, if the pursuit were pressed with vigor. These things certainly all look as if there was to be a desperate struggle for Richmond. The view would seem to be confirmed, too, by the late demonstrations of the political chiefs of the South against a peaceful surrender. The Legislature of Virginia has resolved that the "capital of the State must be defended to the last extremity;" Gov. LETCHER declares that the "capital of Virginia must not be surrendered;" the Mayor of Richmond says he "would sooner die than surrender the city;" JEFF. DAVIS says that he "does not see or anticipate the necessity that the capital should fall;" and the Press talks of a general slaughter before such an event shall take place. It may be that these demonstrations have forced the rebel authorities to do their utmost to save the city from a surrender.

It is noteworthy that this forward movement on the main line has taken place immediately after the rebel success in the Shenandoah Valley. It seems that that affair has given new spirit to the fainting and retreating rebel army; and may have been the means by which its courage has been screwed up to the fighting point.

But still appearances are deceptive enough in war; and this new move of the rebels may only be, as so many other of their forward movements have been, only preliminary to taking the back track. The usual feints of the rebels preliminary to a retreat have been to open fire upon us, or to move forward, apparently in force, but really only in limited numbers. It is as likely as not that they are practicing the same game this time.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS—THE SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.—The consideration of the bill creating the office of Solicitor of Customs was, when the bill was reported by the Committee of Commerce, postponed until the 29th inst. An inspection of the bill which they have reported shows that the Committee now propose not to give the Solicitor any assistant, thus saving that additional salary. But they have reincorporated in the bill a provision for the settlement, outside of the Courts, of cases involving less than $1,000. Such a provision was in the bill when it was first proposed, but on discussion it was amended by leaving this new feature out. For some reason the Committee have put it into the bill again, but their report does not enlighten us as to what the reason was.

We do not propose to discuss the matter again. But we desire to call the attention of the merchants of New-York to this fact, and to warn them that if such a provision is adopted, they may expect to see a large increase in the number of cases which involve less than $1,000, and which the parties affected by them will find it for their interest to settle outside of the Courts. It will be, in our opinion, the means of taking thousands upon thousands of dollars out of the pockets of our merchants for the benefit of officials appointed for party services, and will increase those abuses there which have led to the efforts which are being made to ascertain what has been the compensation of our Custom-house officials, and to bring it within some reasonable limits.

DRAWING IT TOO STRONG.—R. MORRIS COPELAND, Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-Gen. BANKS, has issued an address to the people of Massachusetts which may very well convey the idea that the rebels are on the eve of overwhelming our armies and encamping on Boston Common. "Men of Massachusetts," he says, "have you heard the news? Have you heard that a Massachusetts General and the Sons of Massachusetts have been driven out of Virginia by an enemy that only ten days ago was nearly prostrate before us?" This is scarcely a correct statement of the facts. Gen. BANKS was not *driven* back by the enemy,—he was *ordered* back by his own Government. For good and sufficient reasons, we have no doubt, he was directed to withdraw, and did so. This cannot be called a defeat, nor does the fact that he was pursued and suffered some loss, change the character of the movement. Maj. COPELAND says, furthermore, that "the rebels will cross the Potomac River, exultant and reckless of all consequences." We rather think not. They show no such intention. Adjutant COPELAND means well in his appeal to the patriotism of Massachusetts,—but it does not need the stimulus of such exaggerations as these.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.—The zeal with which Gen. DIX applies martial law to the malcontents of Maryland might be advantageously imitated in one or two other quarters, where leniency is working mischief. At Easton, the other day, a State Judge, backed by the County Prosecuting Attorney, exposed himself to the penalties of sedition. The population thereabouts was unfortunately sympathetic with the brace of legal luminaries. It was necessary to make an example; and the Provost-Marshal was dispatched to arrest the Judge and his fellow, and carry them to Baltimore. Strong doctrinaires of the State Rights school, the two culprits offered resistance, and reinforced by the mob, resisted the military officials even to blows, and might have triumphed had not a column of infantry, opportunely arriving, aided in the capture and safe convoy of the recusants out of the infected district. They now lie in a Baltimore jail.

Where martial law is established, it is a mockery to give it only partial sway. The evil effects of a mixed jurisdiction want no better illustration than they obtain at Washington. Gen. DIX, in settling the supremacy of military rule, where there is a conflict, presents a capital precedent.

ARMS FOR THE NEW TROOPS.—Unless we have been misinformed, the Ordnance Department is practicing a piece of very cruel economy. We have been informed that the troops now so gallantly rushing to the field in response to the call of the President, are being armed with the guns purchased in Austria and palmed off on our Government, and which may be found condemned in the report upon contracts from the Ordnance Department, recently published. If this is so, the matter should have the immediate attention of the President and the Secretary of War. That report discloses the fact that a large number of old guns, nearly worn out, originally smooth bore, but rifled and "fixed up" to give them a modern appearance, which were condemned by some of the officers of the Ordnance Department, as both inefficent and unsafe, were purchased under a careless contract, from which the Government could not honorably escape. To put these guns in the hands of the noble fellows who hazard their lives in defence of the country, is both wretched policy and outrageous cruelty. It should not be tolerated for a moment, merely because it will cost a few thousand dollars to procure better guns. We certainly hope the President will give the matter his attention.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.—The name of JAMES ROBB has been favorably mentioned in high official circles as a proper person to perform the important and delicate duties of Military Governor of New-Orleans. The gentlemen prominent in this movement include the strongest in the country. Among them are JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES GRINNELL, MOSES TAYLOR, BROWN BROTHERS & CO., W. H. ASPINWALL, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, MATTHEW MORGAN, and others, who have spontaneously united in the request that Mr. ROBB be awarded the position. Mr. ROBB more than twenty-five years ago settled in New-Orleans, and as a banker soon acquired not only large wealth, but the still greater distinction of an honest and public-spirited citizen. To him is the South largely indebted for its railroads. Probably no gentleman in private life stands higher, and no one in the country has a larger share of practical wisdom—no one living knows more of the material interests and public men of New-Orleans and Louisiana. Mr. ROBB is a thorough Union man; his sagacity long since anticipated the ruin that has overtaken the South from the rebellion, and his knowledge of commercial matters, North and South, his fine personal manners, his popularity, his determination, all point to him as a fit person for the position.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.—We have at last Com. TATNALL's official report of the destruction of the *Merrimac*. It is a curious and interesting document. It shows that the burning of the iron-clad vessel was not in pursuance of any general conference of rebel officers, but that it was the sudden resolution of TATNALL himself, on hearing that our troops had marched upon Norfolk, that the rebel batteries on Craney Island and Sewall's Point had been abandoned, that his pilots deceived him as to their ability to take the vessel up the James River, and that the enemy were present in overwhelming force. He was quite confident the vessel could not stand so unequal a contest, and as he wished to preserve her sailors for the Confederate service, he determined to blow her up. He asks for a Court of Inquiry. We hardly think his explanation will satisfy the rebels.

Another New Man-of-War.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Adirondack*, has just been completed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the Navy Department have been informed that she is ready for her armament, and for being put in commission if need be. Her rigging and external decoration were finished last week, and she now lies in the stream, a perfectly beautiful model of naval architecture.

The *Adirondack* is one of the new steam corvettes ordered by the Government, was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and launched on Washington's Birthday, the 22d of February last. She is a wooden vessel, having been far advanced toward construction before the advantages of iron-clad ships were so manifest as they are now. She is 237 feet 2 inches long, "over all," has a breadth of beam of 38 feet, a depth of hold 10 feet 11½ inches, and will draw, when laden, 14 feet of water. Her machinery is of the first class, and was constructed at the Novelty Works in this City. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter, and 30 inches stroke. The boilers, of which two splendid ones have been put up, are Martin's Patent, provided with the latest improvements of the inventor. The propeller is a true-bladed true-screw, 14 feet 3 inches in diameter, with proportionate pitch. SEWALL's celebrated surface condenser is attached to the machinery, and a distilling apparatus, capable of distilling 300 gallons o water in the 24 hours. The armament of the vessel is prepared, but must not be described now. Officers for the *Adirondack* will be appointed in a few days, and it is expected that she will make her trial-trip the first week of June. Her model was designed in Washington by the United States Constructors, so that she is a "regular navy-built man-of-war."

THE FIRST NAVAL CONFLICT BETWEEN IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—We have received a superb lithograph, with the above title, representing the memorable battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. In order to group all the incidents of that famous two days' combat together, the designer, by a pardonable anachronism, represents the *Cumberland* sinking, the *Congress* on fire, and the rebels *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, with their tugs, and the United States steamer *Minnesota*, hotly engaged in the distance. The batteries at Sewall's Point and Newport's News are descried in dim outline at the extreme left and right of the scene.

The main piece illustrating the battle is surrounded with marginal sketches of the various interior compartments of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, the whole surmounted with a neat portrait of Mr. ERICSSON and a view of his caloric engine. The lithographing is in the best style of ENDICOTT & Co., No. 59 Beekman-street, and forms a most interesting memento of a conflict which, from its peculiar character, has become world-renowned. Moreover, it makes a handsome ornament for the wall of the study or the office. Its moral is not the least valuable appendix to the picture of the *Monitor*. H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-street, has the lithograph for sale.

SURGICAL AID WANTED.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that twenty-five medical gentlemen may find immediate employment in the army at a salary of $100 per month. Application may be made to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, No. 110 Grand-street

DEPARTURE OF CITY REGIMENTS.

[illegible] Scenes at the [illegible] Regimental Orders.

[illegible] REGIMENTS TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

[illegible] President directs that the New-York regiments be uniformed before being mustered into the service. Such was the peremptory manner in which the President cut the coils of red tape that had bound some City regiments, and prevented their prompt departure for the seat of war in response to the call of the Government. Consequently, at an early hour yesterday morning, the distribution of uniforms renewed the bustle and excitement at the various armories of our City militia. Each locality was the duplicate of the others, for in all there was the same [illegible] of half-equipped soldiers. The same bustle of receiving and distributing uniforms, arms and equipments, the same throng of friends and relatives attendant upon those who so nobly and so promptly responded to the call of the Republic. Indeed, the scene throughout the city was a repetition of that which succeeded the fall of Fort Sumter, and the first call for volunteer soldiers. Everywhere the national bunting was flung to the breeze; everywhere there were knots of soldiers of varied uniforms; everywhere friends of the various regiments patiently awaiting the departure of their favorite corps. Nor was the proportion of the fair sex that usually adorns such occasions, in any way diminished. In all the thoroughfares there were dashing officers or sombre privates escorting their friends on the final promenade, discussing the chances of war, the possibility of a triumphant return, or a glorious death.

The rapidity with which recruits offered to fill up the various rosters, was most surprising. Young America seemed thoroughly aroused, and crowds of stalwart, vigorous young men crowded to enrol their names among our country's defenders. Nearly all the regiments were obliged to decline more recruits and close their muster books against the throng of eager applicants.

The process of equipment was, however, necessarily slow. Each uniform had to be fitted, to a certain extent at least, and it was late in the afternoon before many of the accoutrements were forthcoming. The experience of the three months men, who wore out their uniforms—in many cases expensive ones—and received no equivalent from the Government, was not calculated to promote a desire for a similar loss on the part of those now about to leave. Were it not for this, all of our City regiments could, doubtless, have left twenty-four hours after the order was received.

The multitude of citizens who flocked to the scene of departure, and especially on Broadway, was quite equal to that which former occasions have witnessed, and the enthusiasm which greeted the solid column as they passed was well worthy of the devoted soldiers whose patriotism called it forth. Below will be found the details of the movements of the various regiments, the orders for departure, and other particulars of our latest military *furore*.

MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR TROOPS.

The second battalions of all the regular regiments of the United States Army, now in process of organization, are to be filled up at once. The Twelfth and Fourteenth regiments of foot, having a considerable number of their second battalions enlisted, have already sent officers to recruit for the remainder. Meantime all the soldiers at present attached to the second battalions of these two regiments, have been ordered, and have gone to the National Capital. Six [illegible] of the Twelfth have been sent out for men, but whoever does not complete his company before the battalion is filled, must wait for the third. The Government has expressed a strong desire to fill up these regiments.

Orders were sent on Tuesday by telegraph to Fort Preble, Maine, for the Regulars there. They were immediately dispatched to Washington, in charge of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and arrived at the War Department for instructions yesterday. They are now preparing their equipments, and are ready for any duty to which they may be assigned.

Orders have been received at the Mounted Troops Headquarters and Riding School at Carlisle, Penn., to have a battalion of cavalry ready for the road at a moment's notice. All recruiting officers for the horse soldiers are to send on to Carlisle immediately whatever men they may have enlisted. The Hudson-street rendezvous in this City dispatched a detachment on Thursday, who are enrolled among the first to leave Carlisle.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Throughout the day, and during the evening of yesterday, the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, over Centre Market, and vicinity, was crowded. The Quartermaster's Department was busily engaged all day in receiving and assorting the uniforms, clothing and equipments supplied tardily by the United States authorities, but distributed with astonishing celerity. The moment a box was received on the sidewalk, it was seized by a hundred willing hands, and swiftly transferred to the armory room. In another moment the box was opened, and in almost less time than it takes to relate it, each company would be supplied with its quota. So far as the regiment was concerned there was no blame for the delay in embarkation for the seat of war. The spirit of the regiment was astonishing. The ranks were filled with some of our wealthiest and best citizens, who sacrificed business, home interests of all kinds, to join in the march of their favorite corps a second time to the defence of their country. The scarred and disfigured faces of many denoted the terrible experience of the regiment on the bloody field of Bull Run. Here was a man whose face was a series of frightful scars; there another whose nose was nearly gone. No less than thirty-seven were for months prisoners in the horrible tobacco warehouses of Richmond, previous to the arrangement for the interchange of prisoners. All went willingly to the work again. As an instance of the wonderful *esprit du corps* that characterized the members, we may state that there were in the ranks one who had resigned a position as First Lieutenant in the Navy, another who had relinquished a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of volunteers, four Captains of volunteers, eight First and Second Lieutenants of volunteers, three Sergeants of Police, eleven policemen and scores of others who gave up necessarily better positions in order to go with the regiment. All were not only willing but anxious to go, and joyously awaited the hour of departure. It was not the mere excitement of the moment, for many had tasted the stern realities of war. It was the calm, determined, patriotic resolve of good and loyal citizens. Col. MARTIN was everywhere among the men, calmly giving orders, unexcited, answering the thousand calls upon him with urbanity and promptness worthy a veteran soldier.

The crowd was dense, when, at 9 P. M., the regiment formed on Grand-street, right resting on Broadway. In the vicinity of the entrance to the armory, many were anxious to enter, and take a farewell of some friend or relative. One well-dressed lady, struggling in the midst of a dense crowd, attracted our attention, and for a time vainly plead with the guards.

"You must stand back, Madam."

"Oh, I cannot. I must see my son."

"But I must obey orders, Madam. I must push you back."

"Oh, I cannot let my son go without bidding him good-bye."

We saw here afterwards in the armory, as his company was about leaving, "Souider arms," cried the Captain. But the boy got his gun on the wrong shoulder. "Right face," the boy faced wrong—he had involuntarily turned towards his mother. He [illegible] forward and kissed her affectionately, and in another moment the company swept past—many of the members who had witnessed the incident speaking a kind word to the disconsolate mother.

The march of the regiment down Broadway to the Jersey City Ferry was a continued ovation—a succession of cheering not unfamiliar to the ears of our noble Seventy-first. The regiment mustered about 950 men. The following is the list of officers:

Colonel, Henry P. Martin; Lieut.-Colonel, Charles H. Smith; Adjutant, Andrew H. Pride; Engineer, Edward A. Quintard; Surgeon, James B. Reynolds; Quartermaster, George W. Rosevelt; Paymaster, [illegible] H. Wilkins; Chaplain, Rev. Fred. S. Wiley; Commissary, R. B. Rosevelt; Assistant Quartermaster, [illegible] J. Seelye; Right General Guide, J. G. [illegible].

Captains—David D. Meschutt, Co. D; William J. [illegible], Co. C; Benjamin L. Trafford, Co. B; Jas. [illegible], Co. F; William G. Tompkins, Co. A; [illegible] Turner, Co. H; Wm. S. Dunham, Co. H. [illegible]—George H. Stowe, Co. D; Samuel [illegible], Co. C; J. R. Livermore, Co. E; C. P. [illegible], Co. H; [illegible] Thorne, Co. F; Randolph [illegible], Co. A; George W. Curtis, Co. G. Second Lieutenants—Denyse H. Denyse, Co. D; O. Libby, Co. C; J. E. Livermore, Co. B; John Moorhead, Co. I; [illegible], Co. A; Dan'l H. Burdett, Co. H; William H. [illegible], Co. G; E. Sterling, Jr., Co. E.

DEPARTURE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment Washington Rifles, composed mainly of Germans, was busy all day at the armory corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, preparing for departure, undaunted by the refusal of the U. S. Quartermaster to furnish uniforms. They determined to go in their own private uniforms, taking recruits ununiformed, and relying upon being properly supplied in Washington. At about noon, Col. BLISS expressed a willingness to supply a requisition for United States uniforms, but it was too late for distribution yesterday, and Col. MAIDHOF, having been once foiled, determined to go anyhow. The ranks were filled to about nine hundred men, and as they formed about 5 P. M., and marched down Broadway, *en route*, were most cordially greeted. The following is the list of officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, JOACHIM MAIDHOF; Lieutenant-Colonel, William B. Weinberger; Major, George A. Raymond; Adjutant, Frederick Vilmar; Engineer, Frederick Bang; Surgeon, ——; Quartermaster, Simon Meyer; Paymaster, John H. Behrens; Surgeon's Mate, ——; Chaplain, ——; Quartermaster Sergeant, Frederick Bawo; Ordnance Sergeant, John V. Meyer; Color-Bearer, Philip Vieck; Right General Guide, John Bartz; Left General Guide, John Lux; Chief Bugler, Leonard Rubel; Drum-Major, Louis Tusch; Sergeant of Engineers, George Schober.

Captains—Peter Rath, Company E; Henry Lux, Company F; John Kubin, Company G; George Fischer, Company D; Jacob Mander, Company B; Kasimer Krenkel, Company H; Edward Schutt, Company C; Wm. Sollman, Company I; Wm. Seebach, Company K; Valentine Cook, Company A.

First Lieutenants—John M. Zischofski, Company G; Bernhard Meyer, Company B; John F. Ludwig, Company F; Henry Brannhold, Company H; Wm. Ewald, Co. K; Fred. Beecken, Company E; Charles Haase, Company C; Peter Kreiger, Company I; Ernst Gasteyger, Company A; ——, Company D.

Second Lieutenants—John Seifts, Company G; Wm. A. Demme, Company A; Martin Borlitz, Company F; John Schoeinger, Company H; Henry Berodes, Company K; Gustav Sperber, Company D; George Nehrbass, Company B; Martin Stenzel, Company C; Charles Helffert, Company E; Charles Goss, Company I.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, (UNION GRAYS.)

Yesterday afternoon, greatly to the joy of those most intimately concerned, the following order was issued by Col. MONROE:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—In obedience to Special Order No. 130 from general headquarters, the regiment will assemble at regimental headquarters at 7 o'clock this evening, to proceed to Washington, in uniform, with overcoats, (worn,) knapsacks, haversacks and canteens.

Each man will provide himself with one day's rations in his haversack and water in his canteen. Blankets and ordnance stores will be delivered on board the boat. Officers' baggage must be at headquarters at 5 o'clock.

The line will be formed in Lafayette-place at 7½ o'clock. The band, drummers, non-commissioned staff, color and color-guard, will report to the Adjutant, at 7 o'clock, at headquarters.

All surplus company arms and accoutrements will be sent immediately to regimental headquarters, to be placed in store.

First Sergeants will be prepared to report the number of recruits, and members of the company separately.

Capt. BUTLER will detail a guard of a corporal and three privates, to report to the Quartermaster at 5 o'clock precisely. By order of

COL. JAMES MONROE.

J. HENDERSON GRANT, Adjutant.

In compliance with the above, the various companies assembled at the Armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, at the hour designated, and then marched to Lafayette-place, where the line was to be formed. Owing to some unaccountable delay, the formation was not completed till nearly 9½ o'clock. Notwithstanding this, the streets were crowded with the friends of the regiment, and had been from the hour named for marching in the order.

Some of the leave-takings at the Armory and in Lafayette-place were very affecting. The whole of the soldiers though were in excellent spirits, and did their best to keep up those of their friends. Women were crying, and men shook hands with a vehemence perfectly startling.

At least the order to march was given, and company after company filed off toward Broadway, amid the cheers and benedictions of the populace. On Broadway was a crowd almost as great as the one that turned out to bid adieu to the Seventh. The martial presence of the Twenty-second was extensively noticeable, and deserves particular mention, especially when it is taken into consideration that it has not yet been organized a year. As the regiment passed along, guns were fired, fireworks were let off, and the American flag dipplied in their honor. Some of the men had not had time to procure their uniforms, nor their guns, but they marched along with the rest, in citizens dress, their knapsacks strapped upon their backs. When in Washington arms and uniforms will be furnished them. Passing the Astor House, the patriotic proprietor of that hotel discharged Roman candles, and illuminated Broadway by igniting red and blue fires. Arriving at Pier No. 2, East River, the men embarked on board the boat, to be conveyed to Elizabeth, they going to Washington by way of Harrisburgh. Annexed is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, JAMES MONROE.
Lieut.-Colonel, Lloyd Aspinwall.
Adjutant, Henderson Grant.
Engineer, James Renwick, Jr.
Quartermaster, Charles T. White.
Paymaster, Wm. B. Meeker.
Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin Lee.
Chaplain, Rev. John Colton Smith.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, Thomas G. Pratt; Quartermaster Sergeant, Jotham W. Post; Sergeant Standard Bearer, William Lamonby; Sergeant of Engineers, Robt. Campbell; Right General Guide; Albert Wycoff; Left General Guide, Wm. T. Lockwood.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captains—James Otis, Co. A; A. Foster Higgins, Co. D; George B. Post, Co. C; John N. Wilsey, Co. E; Benjamin F. Butler, Co. G; David S. Brawn, Co. B; R. Suydam Grant, Co. H; A. N. Francis, Co. F.

First Lieutenants—James F. Cox, Co. A; Richard Vose, Co. D; George W. Finch, Co. E; Walter Edwards, Co. H; George De F. Lord, Co. G; H. Cruger Gakley, Co. C.

Second Lieutenants—George Fuller, Co. A; James F. Aikman, Co. E; Henry A. Oakley, Co. G; M. Floy Reading, Co. B; W. J. A. McGrath, Co. C; A. C. Allen, Co. B.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. VARIAN, did not get away yesterday as was expected, owing to the men not receiving their uniforms and accoutrements till late in the afternoon. To-day, however, the regimental line will be most positively formed at 4 o'clock on Lafayette place. The regiment will march through Fourth-street to Broadway, thence to TIFFANY'S, where a handsome stand of colors will be presented it by Judge ANTHON, on behalf of the friends of the regiment.

The set consists of three large flags and two guidons.

There are two embroidered ones—on one is the head of WASHINGTON, surrounded with a laurel wreath of silk chenille, over which is the inscription, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" while underneath is the inscription, "Washington Grays." The four corners make note of the several points at which, in the present contest, the Eighth did service, as follows: Annapolis, Baltimore, Manassas and Arlington.

On the second embroidered flag are the State and National arms most curiously combined, with the motto "Excelsior" underneath, and the style of the regiment above.

The National flag is of the regimental standard, 6x6.6 feet, fringed with bullion. The two guidons are small National flags, the stars of which are embroidered with silk.

The flags are all made of the finest silk, and the embroidery, which is very elegantly done, is worked through the material, so as to present similar sides.

Immediately after the presentation, the regiment will resume its march down Broadway to the boat.

THE ORDER DEFERRING DEPARTURE.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
New-York, May 28, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Owing to the difficulty in supplying the necessary equipments, this regiment will *not* depart for Washington to-night.

Arrangements have been made to leave to-morrow, the 29th inst.

Commandants of Companies are directed to assemble their respective commands at 9 o'clock A. M.

Every member will provide himself with *one* day's rations.

Regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

A stand of colors is to be presented to the regiment by the citizens of New-York. The presentation will take place in front of TIFFANY'S, at 5 o'clock P. M.

By order of Col. J. M. VARIAN.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. ROOME was unable to get his command off yesterday for the same reason that other regiments did not leave—no uniforms or accoutrements could be got for his men. Early in the evening, however, these were all obtained, and it was made known to the men, who received the announcement with cheers, that the regiment would positively leave this City for Washington this afternoon.

THE SIXTY-NINTH TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1862.

This regiment will leave the Regimental Armory at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, 29th inst., precisely, to proceed to Washington.

The regiment will assemble at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving ammunition, uniforms, equipments and arms.

Commandants of companies will make requisitions and duplicates of all requirements, and attend, personly at the last mentioned hour, to receive the same and sign receipts.

The Third Sergeants of the respective companies are hereby ordered to report to Quartermaster TULLY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking charge of the baggage, &c., of their respective companies.

No parcels will be allowed to be carried in the hands. The clothing of non-commissioned officers and privates must be nicely packed in knapsacks.

Each officer will be allowed *one* trunk, bearing name and rank of owner. By command of

Major JAMES BAGLEY,
Commanding Sixty-ninth Regiment.
MATHEW MURPHY, Acting Adjutant.

THE STANTON LEGION.

In consequence of the unexpected demand for troops for instant service, this command will leave within the ensuing ten days. The original intention to fill it up to the army standard of 2,500 men will be however fully carried out.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.

A dépôt has been opened by Col. BLISS for recruiting volunteers for the war under the new call, and thus far applications have been received from more than a dozen commandants of companies, representing about 1,100 men. By the 30th of June it is thought there will be 6,000 recruits from this City. Volunteers must be offered by companies which will be formed into regiments by the Governor, and the officers appointed from headquarters—thus thwarting all schemes of ambitious but incapable would-be Colonels, Majors, &c., and securing efficient officers for the service. Had this plan been adopted last year it might have been better for the country.

REGIMENTS TO REPORT THEIR ROSTERS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 137.—The commandants of the several regiments of National Guard which have been ordered to proceed to Washington, or to hold themselves in readiness so to do, will at once cause to be prepared and presented, at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, rolls of their several companies, preparatory to muster. There must be no delay in complying with this order. Major-Generals SANFORD and DURYEA are charged with the promulgation of this order to the regiments in their respective divisions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

THE INDIANA TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 12.

A number of companies of the Indiana Legion were arriving at Indianapolis to guard prisoners.

The Sixtieth Indiana regiment, Col. OWEN, is under marching orders. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indianan regiments will reorganize immediately.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 28.

Gov ANDREW has issued an order, relieving the militia who rallied in obedience to the proclamation of Monday, and they are returning to their homes, except such as volunteer for three years or the war. The men generally expected to serve three or six months, not knowing that an act of Congress required the service for an indefinite period.

FROM OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 28.

The Sixty-first Regiment, Col. SCHEICH, left Columbus for Washington last night. Several thousand men collected at Columbus yesterday, and hundreds are arriving by every train.

THE TURF.

Grand Trot between "Lady Suffolk" and "Kitty Wink" for $1,000—"Lady Suffolk" the Winner.

At the grounds of the "Fashion Pleasure Ground Association," under the general management of JOSEPH CROCHERON, Esq., the annual Spring races have been and are yet to be run. They have thus far been attended by an unusually large number of people, and have proved an entire success. The grounds are in admirable order, and the track is as level and as smooth as constant care and supervision can make it.

Yesterday, in pursuance of due advertisement, an adjourned race came off between *Lady Suffolk* and *Kitty Wink*—the former a gray mare, named by the veteran turfman, HIRAM WOODRUFF, and the latter a bay mare, named by DANIEL PFIFER. The race was to have been run on Tuesday, but owing to the heavy fall of rain, was postponed until the first fair day.

Despite the lowering and threatening aspect of the sky, hundreds of persons interested in the match drove out in various traps, while a vast number of others availed themselves of the Flushing cars from Hunter's Point. Three o'clock was the hour named, but long before that time had arrived the rain began to fall so continuously that it was almost a certainty that the time-honored requisites, "a good day and a good track," could not be had. Very many left by the three o'clock train, and others attempted to do so, but lost the opportunity by a few lucky seconds—seconds which gave them the opportunity of seeing one of the prettiest trots of the kind on record.

At the hour of 3, anxious faces were upturned, anxious eyes consulted the skies, and anxious minds meditated on the possibility of proving, by some hocus-pocus or other, that the track and day were good, when suddenly the sun appeared with drying in his beams, and in a few moments the dark clouds were swept away, the blue sky vaulted the entire heavens, the track dried up, and the judges, surrounded by an eager and anxious crowd, decided that the race must be run or forfeit paid. Messrs. JACK, the President of the Association, MORGAN L. MORGANS and OLIVER CHARLICK were chosen as judges, and having taken their position, they announced the match and terms, as follows:

Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

HIRAM WOODRUFF names g. m. *Lady Suffolk*.
DANIEL PFIFER names b. m. *Kitty Wink*.

The animals were brought out and driven around the track, that betters might see their points, watch their gait, take note of weaknesses, and calculate their chances, all of which having been done, considerable money was staked in the ratio of fifty to forty, *Suffolk* being the favorite. There was not, that we noticed, any heat betting on the first trial.

THE FIRST HEAT

was called about 3½ o'clock, when both mares came up, looking well. *Suffolk* is quite fat, and has had but little exercise lately, and *Kitty Wink*, who is also quite fleshy, has recently been rather under the weather. Naturally the drivers were quite cautious, and it was not until two false starts had been made that the word "go" was given, when off they went with a rush. *Kitty* had the inside, and managed, by crowding well outward, to keep it to the quarter pole, which she made in 38½ seconds; but the *Lady* there overhauled her, and soon distanced her by a good length and a half, which heading she held at the half pole, which was made in 1:18½. *Kitty*, semingly discouraged, broke up and ran some distance, but failed to overtake *Suffolk*, who eased up and easily led off by two lengths at the third quarter. There the bay mare made a brush and largely recovered her loss, but again broke, while *Lady Suffolk* came in the winner handsomely in 2:39½.

This result, of course, greatly elated her friends, while it had an opposite effect on the backers of *Kitty*, who had been disinclined to trot on that day at any rate. All of them, however, adjourned to the neighboring refreshment saloon, while the animals were being rubbed down, and a side race between a bay and roan horse took place. It was very funny, and occasioned a vast amount of good-natured changing of dollars from hand to hand, and ended in the winning of the bay, in 2:58½.

THE SECOND HEAT

was called after the regulation interval, and while the animals were walking up and down, the odds stood fifty to twenty, *Lady Suffolk* being again the favorite. There was some little heat betting, but there were no odds asked or given.

There were false starts this time, also, one of which occasioned some ill feeling on the part of *Suffolk's* friends, who thought PFIFER manifested an undue desire to have the inside to himself, but at the third trial they came up quite evenly, and as the word was given they were head and head. They kept together so well on to the quarter pole that we hoped for an exciting trot, but *Kitty* broke up, and *Suffolk* went along far from her, and having made the quarter in 39 seconds and the half in 1:18 with the gap growing greater, her friends offered deliriously one hundred to twenty-five, with no takers. She won the heat in 2:40½, coming in about two lengths ahead, while *Kitty*, who was greatly excited, gained visibly upon her, but of course too late to be of any service.

The two groups separated—the glum friends of "*Kitty*" walked disconsolately to the [illegible] and lemonade side of the refreshment saloon, while the elate and buoyant backers of the sleek gray mare indulged in potations of a more exhilarating nature.

In the meantime, another trial was had by the bay and roan aforementioned, which resulted in the winning of the race by the bay, in 2:54½.

THE THIRD HEAT

was a very exciting one, and changed the current of feeling, though it in no way diminished the interest or the confidence which each party had in its favorite. *Kitty* came up fresh and smiling, while the *Lady* seemed rather tired and somewhat faggy. There was no betting. *Suffolk's* friends relying upon her ability to do again what she had already done offered odds of ten to two, but there were no takers. They made three false starts—starts which, while they tired and worried *Suffolk*, had no perceptible effect on *Kitty*, who, when the word "go" was given, made a bound which sent her at the start half a length ahead. *Kitty* made the quarter pole in 39 seconds, amid great cheerings on the part of her backers, and great swearing on the part of her opponents, who thought she crowded HIRAM unnecessarily on the outside. At the half-pole *Kitty* was still ahead in 1:18, and she kept it well along, leading at the third quarter, when the *Lady*, stimulated by HIRAM'S chirrups, made a desperate brush and nearly closed the gap, when she broke, and *Kitty* came in half a length ahead in 2:41¼.

The excitement was now up to fever heat. Betting was renewed, and although *Suffolk* was the favorite, no odds were given, and considerable was staked on the heat *per se*, regardless of the result of the match. There was no inclination to see a side match this time, as all were busy hedging or manœuvring, to meet the somewhat unexpected dash which was by *Kitty's* last performance thrown in their faces.

THE FOURTH HEAT

drew every man from the bar, and almost every one from the stand, each preferring to be down by the track that he might see, hear and judge for himself. *Lady Suffolk* was brought up with her boots off—boots which, in consequence of a quarter cut, she was obliged to wear—looking fresher than she did before, while old HIRAM's eye glistened at the thought of being beaten. *Kitty* looked well, and showed off to advantage, while trotting slowly up and down for inspection. Without false starts they got off at once, *Kitty* having a little the better of it at the very first. She tried to break just before reaching the quarter, but PFIFER caught her quick without losing an inch, and got the pole in 39½ seconds, amid loud cheering. From this on the race was most exciting. Head and head the animals worked from the quarter to the half, at which latter point *Suffolk* was a little ahead in 1:18¼. From the half to the third quarter there was no perceptible difference in their positions, with the exception of a temporary advantage gained by the running of *Kitty Wink*, an advantage which she lost in coming to hand again. The sight was very beautiful, head and head around they came, the drivers shouted, the horses snorted, the crowd yelled and cheered, the betters hedged, and all held again their very breath while side by side they came down the home quarter, reaching the pole almost head and head. *Kitty* was ahead in 2:40, but the judges decided that the heat was dead, on the ground that *Kitty* gained an unfair advantage in her brief run between the half and the third quarter, and that, in justice, that distance must be taken from her.

Neither party seemed satisfied with the decision. *Kitty Wink's* friends claimed the heat, and *Suffolk's* friends said that if *Kitty* had been fairly distanced, *Suffolk* was entitled to the length, and should have the heat. Both sides of the bar were patronized this time, and indiscriminately.

THE FIFTH HEAT

was the last one, and was very peculiar in several respects. As matters now stood, *Suffolk* had two heats, *Kitty Wink* had one, and one was uncountable, so that if *Kitty* should secure this, it would cause a tie, and necessitate the running of yet another heat, while if *Suffolk* should make it, the race would be decided. There was considerable betting this time; *Suffolk* was not so entirely the favorite as before, but there were no odds given. Each driver was evidently determined to do his best, and great anxiety prevailed on all sides to have each animal show all her mettle. There were two false starts, and at the third the best and most fair of all the starts was had, and off they went, head and head, at a slapping pace, reaching the quarter, side by side, in 40 seconds. At this point, *Kitty* forgot herself, and broke up, while *Suffolk* went on her way rejoicing. She passed the half in 1.19½, *Kitty* being a full length behind, a position which she also held as they passed the third quarter. At this point she picked up a great deal and fast gained upon the gray mare, whose side she almost reached fairly, when an unfortunate break interfered, and sent her back half a length. The fourth heat was won by *Suffolk* in 2.41½, and the judges announced that to her belonged the race.

To her owner belonged the little purse, and also piles of the needful, all of which was paid over on the spot. Much grumbling occurred, but it was mostly good natured, and altogether on the part of those who lost. To-day, at the Union Course, there is to be a grand purse and stake trot, and on Friday at the Fashion Course a grand trot—mile heats—the best three in five in harness.

"Good day—good trot."

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

The Difficulties with Spain to be Settled Diplomatically—A Civil War in Progress, &c., &c.

By the *Columbia*, which left Havana on Saturday, May 24, we have received the following news from Hayti:

From the Prensa, of May 24.

From a trustworthy source we learn that the question of boundaries with the Spanish part of that island had lost the warlike character that it had at first, and that it was intended to solve it diplomatically, and in a peaceful manner. President GEFFRARD was on friendly terms with our Consul, and all fear of an international war had disappeared.

In exchange, a civil war had burst out in Haito; the City of Los Cayos had rebelled against the Government, and the "piquets" (the negro highway robbers in gangs) traversed a part of the territory, robbing and sacking the small towns. The insurrection is attributed to a pamphlet recently printed in Paris, by the banished SALOMON, Ex-Minister of SOULOUQUE, combating another that ALEXANDER BONNEAU had published in favor of the Mulatto Party, protected by GEFFRARD, as the only civilizing element of the country, which negro fanaticism has never been willing to accept. The rebels had succeeded in making some proselytes by making use of the boundary question; but, although the commerce of Port-au-Prince was somewhat alarmed, they hoped for a prompt repression of the rising of "Los Cayos."

President GEFFRARD sent there the steamer *Veintidos de Diciembre* with 100 chasseurs under a trustworthy leader, and subsequently, on the notice that the rebels had extended their depredations, he sent 200 more chasseurs and two pieces of artillery of small bore, under the command of the Minister of the Interior, Gen. BAUCE, accompanied by two other Generals, one of them being a native of the revolted city. They had made some arrests in the capital. Amongst the persons arrested were Gen. CAZEAN, and another General in the "Croix des Bouquets," both implicated in the conspiracy.

At the latest moment the news from Los Cayos was favorable to the Government. The insurgents had been repulsed on the plain and pursued by the troops. Four leaders, one of them being SALOMON'S brother, had fallen into the hands of the Government troops.

Amusements.

THE ALLEGHANIANS AT THE STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—This company of vocalists, under the management of Mr. BOULARD, have been giving a very pleasant evening entertainment, in the shape of a bell-ringing and vocal concert, at the Stuyvesant, during the last week. We can honestly recommend them, for the excellence of their entertainment, to our readers, and would more especially praise the vocalism of Miss HIFFERT, which, *if not* great, is specially pleasing. With the bells they probably exceed any and every other congregation of tintinnabulary executants we have yet had in this City.

Deaths in General Hospital, of Hooker's Division, at Camp Winfield Scott, before Yorktown, Va.

John K. Monroe, Co. K, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
Adolph Keohler, Co. A, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
Ebenezer Kilby, 4th N. Y. Battery.
Henry Hendrickson, Co. F, 5th N. J. Vols.
Noah Matthews, Co. A, 6th N. J. Vols.
Isaac W. Rousaville, Co. H, 6th N. J. Vols.
James Dougherty, Co. I, 6th N. J. Vols.
Amos Standish, Co. B, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
John Gatsel, Co. —, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
Lewis McBride, Co. K, 5th N. J. Vols.
George W. Beer, Co. K, 7th N. J. Vols.
Andrew Read, Co. H, 5th N. J. Vols.
Thaddeus Campbell, Co. C, 5th Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.

Surgeon HARVEY E. BROWN,
First Regiment, Excelsior Brigade,
In charge of General Hospital, HOOKER'S Division.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 558, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Close to Richmond—Capture of Hanover Court-house—Full Correspondence.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—The Campaign in Central and Western Virginia.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS—Exciting particulars and incidents.—The Three Months' Campaign.

THE OCCUPATION OF NEW-ORLEANS—Detailed descriptions by our Correspondents.

NEWS FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY—Recent Skirmishes—Condition of the Force—Tremendous Battle Impending.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, with compendious Letters—The Intervention Project—Effect of Recent Union Victories.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A complete and varied record of the week.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and [illegible] and after said 1st day of June, interest on said [illegible] cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," late of Saratoga, is now permanently located at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City, where he may be consulted in person or by letter; no charge for first interview; office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

COYLE—PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. Wm. Keegan, Mr. H. F. COYLE to ELLEN M., daughter of Wm. H. Peck, Esq.

HOWLAND—GARRABRANT.—In the M. E. Church, Shark River, N. J., on Monday, May 26, by Rev. J. Stiles, assisted by Rev. S. A. Freeman, Mr. COOK HOWLAND to Miss SARAH M. GARRABRANT, all of the above place.

DIED.

CUTTER.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, at his residence, Major WM. W. CUTTER, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge.

FIRTH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, SARAH ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Joseph T. Firth, aged 21 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, May 30, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, Lafayette-av., near Bedford, Brooklyn.

GOODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, at No. 144 Fort Green-place, ADELINE E., wife of Adjutant A. W. Goodell, and daughter of Roswell Cady, Esq., of Canaan, Columbia County, in the 36th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Columbia County for interment. Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day, from her late residence.

GAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, JONATHAN J., youngest son of Sarah A. and Edward H. Gage, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 177 York-st., Brooklyn.

HELME.—On Wednesday morning, May 28, suddenly, MARY ESTHER, widow of the late Dr. John B. Helme, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 3d-av. and 119th-st., Harlem, this day, (Thursday,) the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

HILEMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 27, CHARLES H. HILEMAN, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Union-place, corner of 14th-st., at 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, without further invitation.

MILLIGAN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, of camp fever, Capt. SAMUEL G. MILLIGAN, Harris Light Cavalry, aged 26 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PEDERSEN.—In Hong Kong, on Friday, March 14, PHŒBE S., wife of Capt. James Pedersen, and daughter of the late George C. Thorburn.

POILLON.—On Tuesday, May 27, after a short illness, JOHN AUGUSTUS POILLON, aged 26 years.

His friends, and the friends of his father, John H. Poillon, and of his brother, Seaman Poillon, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his uncle, John M. Seaman, No. 10 East 12th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, ANNA SMITH, daughter of J. Ogden and Angeline T. Smith, aged 15 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 23 Lafayette-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 249.—May 27, 1862.
5, 52, 44, 62, 3, 29, 36, 30, 55, 10 58, 33.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 250.—May 27, 1862.
64, 9, 17, 3, 45, 55, 27, 4, 46, 36, 35, 21, 61, 72.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 251.—May 28, 1862.
55, 62, 11, 58, 24, 14, 49, 31, 41, 26, 77, 47, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 252—May 28, 1862.
47, 72, 21, 48, 22, 5, 70, 13, 73, 2, 29, 19, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 199.—May 28, 1862.
64, 14, 34, 8, 11, 21, 44, 71, 54, 33, 52, 28, 42.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 237.—May 28, 1862.
52, 34, 35, 77, 71, 40, 13, 60, 43, 17, 54, 20, 56.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
Is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains on the Side and Breast,
Sore Throats, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

IMPORTANT.
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
AT
WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE
SHOULD BE SENT BY HARDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY CHARGE ONLY HALF RATES, AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMITS THEM TO CARRY TO THE ARMY.

STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK,
AND
PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,
Corner of Warren-st. and Broadway.

TO ALL WHO USE HORSES.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, price only 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and superior than any article in the market, for the cure of cuts, galls, lameness of all kinds, colic, &c., &c. This is no humbug article—try a bottle; it will speak for itself. None are genuine unless signed S. L. TOBIAS. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER. This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—REUNION OF THE Class of 42, at the ensuing Commencement, first Wednesday August. By request of Classmates.
A. BALLARD.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION [illegible] AROUSE.—Wanted, for [illegible] of New-York Volunteer Light Infantry, able-bodied men to complete [illegible] now doing active duty in [illegible] Virginia, under the command of [illegible]. Col. Comfort is an officer of great [illegible] service in the French army for upwards of [illegible] has also passed through the Crimean [illegible] campaigns. Headquarters No. 55 Franklin-st., [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, [illegible]
NEW-YORK, May 28, [illegible]

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.—THE UNIFORMS for this Regiment having been received, will be distributed this morning. The members will assemble at No. 596 Broadway, at 9 o'clock THIS (Thursday) MORNING. The Regiment will march immediately thereafter.
By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME.
CHARLES M. CAVLIN, Adjutant.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS U. S. ARMY.—Twenty-five medical gentlemen, of good repute in the profession, are wanted for service in the United States Army. Pay, $100 per month. Applications must be made to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SUITE OF UNIFORMS of the Seventh Regiment, nearly new, in good order, and at a low price. Apply at No. 30 Pearl-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
is at
CARLETON'S BOOK-STORE,
Corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS [illegible] MIRROR OF FASHIONS [illegible] at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. [illegible] Broadway.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the
UNITED STATES.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & CO. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND WIFE.
PHILIP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, D. C., have just published a life-like, full-length imperial photograph (19x15 inches) of Gen. McClellan, price $5. Also cartes de-visites of the same, and of GEN. McCLELLAN AND WIFE, price 25 cents. Sent free by mail upon remitting the amount in Treasury Notes or postage stamps to
PHILIP & SOLOMONS,
Metropolitan Book Store, Washington, D. C.
A discount to the trade.

LADIES' STATIONERY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
STATIONERY FOR LADIES' USE,
Consisting of
THE FASHIONABLE STYLES OF
NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS,
ENVELOPES.
All of which are stamped with the initials of the Purchaser without extra charge.
LADIES' VISITING CARDS
AND
WEDDING CARDS,
ENGRAVED BY THE BEST ENGRAVERS.
SPECIALTY!
Coats of Arms Photographed at the Head of Note and Letter Paper at a moderate charge.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, the following vessels:

The bark GEN. GREEN, 242 53-95ths tons burden, 97 feet 5 inches long, 24 feet 2 inches broad, 11 feet 8 inches deep; built at Camden, State of Maine, in 1843.

The schooner JOANNA WARD, 74 29-95ths tons burden, 63 feet 7 inches long, 6 feet 7 inches deep, billet head; built in Charleston in 1850.

The schooner MAJOR BARBOUR, American tonnage, 102 8-95ths tons; length, 90 feet 6 inches; breadth, [illegible] feet; depth, 5 feet 6 inches, built in New-Jersey in 18[illegible].

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } U. S. Prize Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, the following vessels:

The bark *Sally Magee*, 219 38-95ths tons burden, 128 10-12ths feet long, 10 6-12ths feet deep, built at Baltimore in 1857.

The schooner *Stephen Hart*, 319 85-100ths tons burden, 107 6-10ths feet long, 28 3-10ths feet broad, 7 6-10ths feet deep, built at Greenport, N. Y., in 1859.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

THE WAIL OF THE FLEA-BUG.

LYON, our remorseless foe,
Lays us by the thousands low;
Touched by his magnetic dust,
Though unwilling, die we must.
If our power but matched our will,
We'd that insect murderer kill;
For his Powder, sure as fate,
Will our race annihilate.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
D. S. BARNES, New-York.

$1 EVERYBODY WANTS IT. $1
CALL AND SEE VAN ANDEN'S
"ONE DOLLAR" PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Extraordinary inducements to intelligent agents.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No 29 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S ASSOCIATION has removed to No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, UNFINISHED STOCK, STORE FIXTURES, &c., By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 646 Broadway, (corner of Bleecker-st.,) the entire stock of elegant household furniture on said premises, consisting of
CARVED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Also Lounges, Chairs, Cribs, Children's Bedsteads, &c.
CARVED ROSEWOOD & WALNUT PARLOR SUITES, Etageres, Whatnots, Centre-tables, Canterburys, Secretaries, Bookcases, &c.
DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE, Including Carved Sideboards, Hall Stands, Hat Trees, Library Tables, Chairs, &c.

Also, one rosewood piano-forte, one French china dinner set and china vases; also, unfinished stock, sofa and chair frames, hair, moss, springs, &c.; store fixtures, one Stearns & Marvin's safe, desks, carpeting, gas chandeliers, brackets, glass show-cases, awning frames, &c. By order of L. S. LAWRENCE, Assignee.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Public Auction, with the entire elegant and costly arrangements of a first-class house, including
VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS, PIANO FORTE, &c.,
At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.,

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, rich mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French China and silver ware; fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES
MESSRS. N. THURSTON & SONS
Will sell, through
EDWARD SCHENCK,

On FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a large stock of about 30 new and second-hand rosewood pianos and melodeons, from 6 to 7½ octaves, all elegantly cased, of almost every pattern. The above are to be absolutely sold without reserve.
N. THURSTON & SONS.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 158 Broadway—continuation sale of superb cabinet furniture. By order of EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON-WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &c.—By virtue of authority, vested in me as Receiver, and in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of Alleghany County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Fourth-street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 2d DAY OF JUNE, at 2 o'clock, P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit:

The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting house, tuyer house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at northeast corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 41¾° west 192 feet, north 47½° east 151 feet, thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 84 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 2¾° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° east 348½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence south 46¼° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a Rolling Mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 feet by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 28½° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 60½° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 181 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 160 feet by an alley; thence 18 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house, 58 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-street; 54 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School-house, on east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 85° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 2½° west 43 feet; thence south 63½° west 281 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling-house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also, in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 250 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 39 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling-houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, being part of the Ihmpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Ihmpson, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-street, at corner of lot No. 2; thence south 2° east by said street 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-street, west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Creton Road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 428 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated Aug. 23, 1855.

Also a lot of ground in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down.
WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &C.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Special and peremptory sale of strictly first-class wines, liquors, segars, &c., to close the affairs of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, consisting of, viz.: Pale, gordon, golden and brown sherries, in demijohns and cases; ports, maderias, pale and dark brandies, rum, gin, whiskies, etc., including the balance of the shipments, in cases of one dozen each, of one of the oldest establishments in London, and sold in original packages. Also, Holland gin, in original cases; Cognac, ditto; turtle-soup champagnes, hocks, &c. Also, a very choice reserved stock, including about 30 magnums old Regina port, dozens; old white port, old pale sherry, 1836; old Cognac, 1836; one ullage octave, ditto, vin. 1795. Brandies and rum in bond, all of which are warranted strictly fine as represented. Also, an importation of fine grades of Havana segars, consisting of Regalia, Britannica, Concha, Londres, Millar Communes, Flor de Prensados, Operas, Trabucas, Media, Regalia Zarzuellas, &c., in Gaviota, Cervantes, El Quorro, Flor de Oritz, Antiguidad, Rio Sella and other favorite brands, in tenth boxes.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ARTISTIC AND OTHER BRONZES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 35 East 26th-st., near 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved walnut sofas, arm and medallion back chairs in oil, library and card tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, made by Worcester; walnut extension table, richly carved black walnut buffet, Sienna marble top, dining chairs, oiled walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobe, hair and husk matresses; China, cut and glass ware; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen utensils, immediately after which the parlor furniture, bronzes, &c., one set of ormolu and enamelled candelabras, time of Louis XIV; statuettes Commerce and Agriculture, bronze horse, stag, card receiver, gilt and enamelled mantel clock and mechanical lamps to match, Parian figures, oil paintings by old masters, &c. House will be open for visitors on Wednesday, 28th inst.

J. F. Davis, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND Gaiters, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country buyers to-day.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome Carrara marble statuary, to be sold at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 500 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 817 2d-av., corner of 51st-st., a general assortment of elegant household furniture, most of which was made to order by the best Broadway makers, consisting of royal Wilton carpets, medallion, velvet, &c.; rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson silk brocatel, curtains to match, lace do., nearly new; centre and side tables; richly carved etageres, mirror backs; oil-paintings and Pastel's vases, Parian and other ornaments; sewing chairs, with fancy covers; bronze and ormolu chandeliers; rosewood suites, covered with fine hair-cloth; sofa, arm and parlor chairs; dining-room carved oak buffet chairs; extension dining tables, &c.; China and glassware, with a general assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, &c., &c., including kitchen ware.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, May, 29, at 7 o'clock. Theological and miscellaneous library, being the entire collection of a clergyman, recently deceased, comprising a large number of valuable works in Theology and Divinity, and standard miscellaneous literature, &c. Many of them are of fine English editions. For particulars, see catalogue.

D. D. Caulkins, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of assignees, without any reserve—D. D. CAULKINS will sell on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, (rain or shine,) the contents of the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., consisting of velvet medalion carpets, splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; solid rosewood parlor suites in four colored satin; spring seat, easy and reception chairs; marble top centre and side tables, etageres, clocks, oil-paintings, vases, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and satin curtains, oak extension dining-table, chairs, buffet, sofas, lounges, rockers, safa bed, mahogany and walnut cushioned chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet rugs, oil-cloths, together with a great variety of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, en suite; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, spring beds, stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, crockery, China ware, cut-glass ware, elegant silver ware, ivory table cutlery, and many other articles not herein enumerated, but which may be found in catalogues at the sale. The above furniture is as good as new. Every lot will positively be sold.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

SECOND AND LAST SALE OF CARARA marble, statuary and Italian works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, clocks, Bohemian glass and French China. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store, No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, a large collection of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, bronze clocks, Bohemian glass, French China and other rich goods. In this collection will be found several new pieces of statuary, Carrara marble figures and busts, executed in Florence, of which the catalogue will give full description; also, a new assortment of marble vases, tazzas, &c., for the decoration of parlors. The goods have never before been exhibited, and will be opened from the original packages, at the above store, and ready for examination, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, and the whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be repacked in the original packages at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of Modern Oil Paintings of the Belgian, Dutch, French and American schools, among which will be found a superb combination picture by Kock Koek and Eugene Verbockhoven, said to be the only one in this country; also, works by the following celebrated European artists: H. Merle, Carand, Lanfant de Metz, Halm, Van Severdonck, Movenhout, Monfallet, Hamman, Zimmerman, J. Noel, Deshayes, De Brakeleer, Schape and others. The American school is represented by George H. Hall, L. R. Mignot, S. Colman, Wm. Hart, J. Williamson, D. Johnson, J. O. B. Inman, W. M. Brown, H. B. Brown and Hamilton. The particular attention of connoisseurs and others is called to this sale, as every painting is guaranteed, and comprises the finest collection offered at auction in many years.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, centre tables, sofas, chairs, 3 suites painted chamber furniture, school desks, extension tables, hatstands, &c.
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
1 statuary marble fountain, cost $210; large French plate mantel mirror, mahogany piano, "Nunns & Clark, makers;" 2 sewing machines, 1 saddle.

Wm. W. Shirley, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASS-ware, by WM. W. SHIRLEY. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit City and country retailers, all kinds of white granite and common ware. Sale positive for cash, to close up consignments. Goods well packed for shipment.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, lounges, washstands, chairs, tables, mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, chandeliers, wardrobes, one rosewood piano.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT new, elegant and costly mansion, now finishing, built for the owner's especial occupancy; house 37 feet front; lot 37x125 feet, with a lot on 42d-st., 25 feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelvemonth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BUILDINGS LOTS ON THE northeast corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., with the buildings as far as completed. Apply to H. DAVID, No. 45 Renwick-st.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D.C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your far-famed TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from Governmental and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them; to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to coöperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army.

Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve.

Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and reference, and notice required by them.

Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office.

All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 8 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.

The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $22,000, mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to G. T. Strong, No. 68 Wall-st.

The various Hospitals and Soldiers' Relief Associations of this City are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.

The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute:

CLOTHING.
Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woollen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.
Jellies, teas, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and dessicated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other Departments) has reduced our stock, and although 686 cases have been received at the Washington depôt since April 23, the demand is much greater than the supply.

A special regard to the *specified list* in this advertisement is besought on the part of those sending supplies.

To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or so fouled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing.

NEW-YORK, May, 23, 1862.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, No. 68 Wall-st.
THOS. H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clinton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly bank of the Hudson, (distant from New-York 90 miles,) and 100 acres of land, a bold and commanding promontory, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Shongum range at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and river views of great beauty. Water frontage ample, with water grant from State and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. Lawns deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Terms easy. Apply to F. GARRETTSON, owner, on the premises, or to F. T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN VILLA, IN 137TH-st., near Port Morris, East River; 16 rooms; large carriage-house; 13 lots of ground, fronting two streets; splendid elms on both fronts; house in first-rate order; garden abounding in strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, pears, quinces, &c., all under cultivation; fine well spring water, &c. Price $8,500. Very little cash wanted. Suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house; easy of access, but eight minutes' walk east from 4th-av. station, fifteen minutes from Harlem ferry and 3d-av. Full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUIT-able out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WEST-chester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

PLAINFIELD SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET.—Large convenient house, surrounded by fruit, shade and ornamental trees; one acre garden and grounds; stable; every convenience a person can wish who does business in New-York and proposes to reside out of the City. Address R. F. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI-dence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, with stabling, garden, and three to six acres of land, beautifully situated, fronting the water at Bergen Point, N. J., 33 minutes from the City, the residence of the late Sheriff Garrison. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE COT-tage, with 2½ acres, well improved, on Castleton Hill, Staten Island; unsurpassed for health and unexceptionable in all respects. Rent $700 per annum.
S. C. SCHENCK, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT MORRIS-TOWN, N. J.—The newly-finished two-story and attic dwelling-house containing 11 rooms, with gas, bath-room, water-closet, &c. Rent, $450. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO RENT AT CHATHAM AND MADISON, N. J.—Farm-houses—rent, $125, $150, $300, $600—one of them handsomely furnished. HENRY GEORGE, No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, TWO MINUTES' WALK from landing, two cottages, with gardens, containing eight rooms each. Rent $200. Inquire of N. Y. EMERY WHEEL CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD-ING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES SITUATED ON the cross streets near the 6th and 8th avs., with modern improvements. Rent from $350 to $800. Also, several parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 237 Thompson-st., about two hundred feet from the Washington Parade-ground. Rent from now till the 1st of May next $450. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES, NO. 594 Broadway. ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE of a family going to Europe, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. A four-story double house, elegantly furnished, and complete with every modern convenience. Will be let to a private family for one or more years. An application from a first-class private boarding-house would be entertained. A fine stable can be had with the house if desired.

ALSO,
A superior pair of coach horses, bay, with long tails, very stylish; perfect in all respects; together with coach, barouche, harness, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—THE ST. John Cottage, at Bedford, adjoining the Jay Homestead and Katonah Wood; position high, with extensive view; house of stone, with piazza on two sides; newly painted, papered and furnished, and suitable for a small family. Some three acres of land go with the house, and vegetables supplied during the Summer. Distance from Harlem Railroad and telegraph station, two miles; from New-York, 2¼ hours. Rent $380. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE CON-venient and desirable 3-story brick house, with the furniture, No. 170 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. Railroad. Board for the owner would be taken in part payment of the rent, if desired. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—At Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house is roomy, pleasantly located on high ground, surrounded by three-quarters of an acre under cultivation, with stable, &c. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESI-dence, with garden, lawn, grounds, &c., in a rural and healthy location, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad and twelve miles from the City. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE CHEAP FOR CASH—A modern, well built, full house, desirably located. Preference given to the avenues and wide streets. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A GENTLEMAN desires practical instruction in photography, both for landscapes and portraits. State terms for instruction until perfect. Address PHOTOGRAPHY, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 26 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce City testimonials as to character and ability; three years' references from one place. Apply this day at No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, competent girl, of industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress, or laundress; understands fluting and clear-starching; has lived seven years in her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; or would take care of children from 3 to 4 years old; is a good plain sewer; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman desires a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing; is a good operator; or would care children and do sewing; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or as waitress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and sewer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and will assist at the washing; has lived for 10 years in her last place, and can give best City reference. Can be seen at No. 75 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and laundress, or chamberwork and waitress; she can give the best of City reference from her last place; is willing to go in the country for the Summer with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and is capable of doing housework in a small family. Call at No. 105 Forsyth-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR HOUSEWORKER.—A situation wanted, in a small private family, in either of the above capacities, by a very conscientious girl; is fully experienced, and in neatness of person, manners and disposition, has not her superior as a servant; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by an American Protestant young girl 18 years old, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; would go to the country for the Summer months; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 83 East 15th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., below the 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is very willing and obliging, and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 123 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by a respectable young woman; best of City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 137 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at her present employer's, 105 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of references. Call at No. 627 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required, or go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City references. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., third floor, back room, between 1st-av. and Stuyvesant Park.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen, or would do general housework for a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would go with a family to the country; has no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 6th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, pastry, desserts, &c., is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—bread and pastry, all ways; can see to the dairy; has no objection to the country; can give six years' reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; is a good bread and pastry baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; would go a short distance to the country; best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soup, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 Canal-st., over the Hudson River Railroad office.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook wishes a situation in a private family in the City or country, in the above capacity; can give reference to certify from her last employer. Call at No. 289, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., for two days, over the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady suitable woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing, or to the country; has the best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the millinery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City reference if required. Call at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, game, jellies, ice-creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week, at 388 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; will assist with washing; is perfectly acquainted with, and can discharge the duties satisfactorily; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also, all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game and French dishes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, jelly and blanc mange; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 25th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE person, with five years' recommendations, wishes a situation in the above capacity; she understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, &c., &c.; would assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation as first-class cook, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; also, by a young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing; is fully competent; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Have no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The chambermaid has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls, sisters, both in one house, one as first-class cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 298 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress; is a good baker; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer, or as laundress; good City reference given. Call at No. 460 6th-av., 2d floor, between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from where she has lived four years. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook and to do general housework. Inquire at No. 118 Christopher-st., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; or as thorough laundress; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Welsh woman as cook or laundress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 169 Allen-st., first floor in rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a neat, thorough girl, as good cook and laundress; German girl preferred; good references required. Apply at No. 8 West 37th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; this agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.
R. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.,)
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash, and iron, for a small private family; can make excellent bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last employers; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 453 2d-av., near 28th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork or laundry; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; no objection to do housework; City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 64 Barrow-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 66 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable and efficient young woman, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family. Refers to the Theological Seminary, 20th-st., near 9th-av., east end, at Professor Johnson's.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; or chamberwork, or waiting. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 East 25th-st., first floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A New-England lady of intelligence and refinement a situation as housekeeper in a widower's family; will consider it a duty to study the interest and happiness of the family circle; references exchanged. Call, for one week, at No. 5 Hammond-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best references. Call at No. 403 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer; or as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; is capable of doing any kind of fine washing; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 291 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class laundress, in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as laundress; would like to go to the country; has the best City references. Call at 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted in private family, by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid; who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present place for three days at No. 11 West 21st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An English Protestant girl wants a situation; can do fluting and fine work thoroughly; is a good chambermaid; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as laundress and chambermaid; has the best City references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth; washes and irons for a lady and child; quick at the needle; wages $6 a month; any part of the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY a middle-aged woman, a situation as infant's nurse and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 59 East Houston-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

A GOOD AND EFFICIENT NURSE, NOT seasick, wishes to engage with a family going to England, to take care of children during the voyage; no compensation required beyond the payment of her passage. Address Box No. 3,400 Post Office, New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to ironing baby's robes; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four years and a half. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; one who understands all kinds of sewing and to take charge of children; six years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as competent seamstress by a young English woman, or would take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is neat and obliging, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address ADVERTISER, rear house, No. 144 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as seamstress, in a private family, by a young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; no objection to City or country; prefers a home to high wages; has good City reference. Send to No. 109 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Scotch girl, as waitress and to do up-stairs work, or would go as nurse and seamstress; has the best City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AT THE LARGE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—Are several suitable private rooms for employers' ladies to engage their servants by themselves; also, regular selection of good, civil, capable help to suit all; several females in attendance, and German spoken. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

FREE OF CHARGE, FREE OF CHARGE.—First-class servants in every capacity for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Good places always ready for good servants.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND A NUMBER of first-class girls for all branches of work for City or country, at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Wanted, this day, a number of girls as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, general housework, &c., to fill situations now ready.

MALES.

AS ACCOUNTANT, GENERAL CLERK, &c.—A young married man, from the country, a practical surveyor, employed evenings only, as an accountant of real estate, desires employment, either permanent or temporary. Books posted and partnership accounts adjusted. City and country reference. Address A. F. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any mercantile business, by an active young man, who can give the best of reference. Address WORKER, care of Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper, or assistant, or as salesman in a wholesale grocery store, by an experienced man, who can give the best of reference. Address GROCER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, 131 Fulton-st.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk or salesman in a wholesale dry goods house, by an experienced man, who can give the best of City reference. Address ENERGETIC, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; also, will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended by his present employer, who is parting with him in consequence of parting with his horses. Can be seen at the stable, No. 1 East 20th-st., or a note addressed to M. D., No. 13 East 19th-st. will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, AS COACHMAN, a situation, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business, having had many years experience both in England and this country. Can give the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock this day at No. 213 Fulton-st., or address D. L. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best of City reference; is willing to assist in gardening if required; can be seen for two days at No. 408 West 16th-st. Call or address for two days C. R., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man who perfectly understands his business as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; has lived five years in his last place. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by an experienced man, a situation in the above capacity; has seven years' reference from his last employer; understands the care and treatment of horses to perfection; can be seen for three days. Address J. H., No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen by applying as above to A. M. SEE.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has no objections to City or country; or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; can produce first-class reference from his last employer; is a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to City or country; or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; can produce first-class reference. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom, either in City or country, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a good, careful driver, an experienced groom, and is willing and obliging. Has good City reference from his late employer. Address THOMAS, No. 5 Ludlow-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; is a good driver; has the best of references. Address C. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or call at Bradley's livery stable, corner 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINGLE man, American, wants a situation as foreman on some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener; (has a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man, (small family;) has had many years' practical experience in this country; can give the best references as to character and capability. Address, or call on, P. H., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as gardener; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, trees and vines, the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has good reference from his last employer. Address M. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; understands the care of horses or other stock. Address B. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation, as waiter, in a private family; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the highest recommendations from the first families in town. A note addressed to J. M. C., Box No. 200 New-York *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an experienced man, who can produce the best of recommendations from his last employer; no objections to travel. Apply at No. 871 Broadway, fourth story.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A PROTESTANT MAN and wife are anxious to find a situation in the country; the man as gardener, and would mind a horse, cow, &c.; the woman as cook, &c.; they are honest and respectable and have good recommendations. Address HELP, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH or American woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and who has an unexceptionable reference as to her capability, honesty and tidiness. The place is eight miles from the City. The family consists of three persons, and there is hot and cold water in the house. Apply at No. 1 East 41st-st., corner of 5th-av., on Thursday, May 29, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS COOK IN A family of three persons; must have good references; will be required to do general housework, washing and ironing, and to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 70 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron. Also, a girl to take care of children. English, Scotch or German preferred. Call at No. 148 South 1st-st., corner of 6th, Williamsburgh.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A CAPABLE AND experienced woman, as cook and assistant in the washing and ironing of a private family whom she is to accompany to the country for the Summer. Apply, with recommendations, in the morning, before 12 o'clock, at No. 28 Park-av., Murray Hill, between 35th and 36th sts.

AN ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, an assistant gardener. A single man can have a good situation by applying to W. ELLIOTT, seedsman, No. 27 John-st, English or Scotch preferred.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED waitress. City references required. Apply at No. 108 5th-av.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, a member of the Brokers' Board, for a permanent situation in an established stock house in the City. Address B. N. H., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating references and full particulars.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A THOROUGH, practical farmer, a single man, to work a small farm, 20 miles from the City, and willing to make himself generally useful. First-class references will be required. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 275 Spring-st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—AT NO. 50 Greene-st.

BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED—AT NO. 15 Vandewater-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED brewery establishment of HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., New-York, is offered for sale on favorable terms to responsible parties, and will be ready for delivery on the 1st of July or August, giving ample time for any change that the purchaser may desire to make. Also, the stock of malt, hops, ale, and casks, &c. Apply to HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., only.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$10,000 WANTED, IN A PERMANENT, staple manufacture, with large profits and unlimited demand. Parties having water power adjacent to New-York preferred. Investigation will be found satisfactory. Principals only address N. W., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER GENERAL OR special, with a large cash capital, in an old established domestic commission house in this City, having a large and very desirable business. Address W., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WOULD purchase an interest in an established business requiring more help and capital, say $5,000; most unexceptionable references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 29 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

[illegible] Co......$50	20 Adriatic Ins..........$25
[illegible] Ins. Co.. 50	50 Fireman's Fund Ins.. 10
[illegible] N'w'n R. 50	35 Beekman Ins......... 25
25 Union Bank.......... 50	24 Grocers'.............. 50
[illegible] Bank...... 50	40 Lorillard Ins Co..... 25
[illegible] Mutual Ins. 50	

[illegible] Florence and Keyport Joint Stock Co. $2.
[illegible] Sacramento City & Co.
[illegible] Virginia State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Toledo and Wabash Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds.

Next Regular Sale MONDAY, June 2, at 12½ o'clock.

A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

M. C. MORGAN

(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.

United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

TERRY HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The following order was entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, on the 11th of February, 1862, to wit: "It is ordered that the Receivers be, and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, and as soon after the entry of this order as practicable, to pay out of the earnings of the said Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, which may come into their hands, the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, falling due Aug. 1, 1861, and the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, falling due Sept. 1, 1861."

In pursuance of the foregoing order, the undersigned hereby give notice that the coupons referred to in said order will be paid on the surrender of the same at the Bank of North America in the City of New-York, on and after the 28th day of May, 1862.

A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston,	Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Acton Civill,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoon,	James B. Johnston,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, May 14, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall,	Wm. H. Webb,	Hobart Ford.
D. R. Stanford,	James T. Sanford,	Thos. M. Shepard,
Adam Stodart,	D. P. Griffith,	Howard Mather.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, C. S. Marshall was unanimously reëlected President of the Company, R. D. Stanford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1862. The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and of Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 28 to June 3, both inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

OFFICERS' PAY ROLLS, COMMISSARY Quartermasters', Ordnance and Contractors' claims purchased. United States and New-York State claims adjusted and collected promptly or purchased on liberal terms by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

WANTED—COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the fifth day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

500 HARNESS HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Proposals will be received at this office, until Thursday, 29th inst., 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of five hundred harness horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, well-trained, from six to eight years of age, not less than 15½ hands high; and will be subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number must be delivered in fifteen days from date of letting; and if any contractor fails to deliver the number agreed on in the time specified, the United States reserves the right to purchase in open market to make good the deficiency at the expense of the contractors. No bids will be received from any one bidder for more than two hundred horses. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the name of whom must accompany the proposal. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Horses," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

250 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies, 28½-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck.

250 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck.

500 common tents, to be made of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck.

Also,

25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to weigh 14 or more pounds to the side; the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the month of June.

Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. V. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN. } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN T. PLASS and WM. L. MILLER, under the firm name of J. T. PLASS & CO., was dissolved April 25, 1862, by mutual consent, WM. L. MILLER being duly authorized to settle all business appertaining to the said firm.

NOTICE.—The machinist business will hereafter be continued, as heretofore, by J. T. PLASS, at Nos. 96, 98 and 100 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., New-York, where all orders will be executed with fidelity and dispatch. J. T. PLASS.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P.M.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.

FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER,
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in

First Cabin	$95@$135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin	$30@$50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will sail from her present anchorage at 7½ o'clock A. M. precisely, on SATURDAY, 31st inst.

All baggage not required on the voyage, to be marked "below," and sent on board the steamboat *George Birkbeck*, at Pier No. 4, North River, on FRIDAY.

All steerage passengers are requested to be on board on FRIDAY, before 5 P. M.

Steamboats will leave Pier No. 4 and the foot of Canal-st., North River, at 6 and 7 o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING, to convey passengers to the ship.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
For the Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.—WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—SUNDAY TRAIN TO LOWELL.—An Express Passenger train will leave Worcester every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. New-York Passengers by the steamer CITY OF BOSTON, of the Norwich and Worcester line, can proceed to Lowell by this arrangement same as other days. Baggage checked through as usual.

C. W. BENTLEY, Sup't, Worcester.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger train leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR SALE.—FIFTY CASKS GUANO WILL BE sold for storage on May 30, at 10 o'clock, on the premises. Avenue A and 22d and 23d sts. W. R. FINCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY, May 30.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Reappearance of
HERMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

The managers and directors of the French Benevolent Society of the ladies of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Beg leave to announce that M. Hermann has, in the most generous manner, tendered their society a GRAND BENEFIT,

On FRIDAY NIGHT, May 30.

On this occasion M. HERMANN

Will give one of his WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES,

Which have for the last eight months, in all parts of the country, produced the greatest furore.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved seats	$1 00
Admission	50

The sale of reserved seats will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, May 29, at the Academy of Music; Schirmer & Beers', No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, Wall-st.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE.

Mr. ADAMS has the honor to announce that Miss BATEMAN has kindly consented to appear in TWO OF HER GREATEST CHARACTERS on this occasion.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 29,
Will be given the successful drama of
ROSA GREGORIO;
OR,
THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

Miss BATEMAN	as	ROSA GREGORIO
J. W. Wallack, Jr.	as	Albert de Senneville
Edwin Adams	as	Antonio

And the whole company.

Beside which, the 4th and 5th acts of THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA	Miss BATEMAN
Master Walter	J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Sir Thomas Clifford	Edwin Adams

And a fine cast in all.

Leader of the Orchestra............M. E. Mollenhauer

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF J. W. WALLACK, JR.

Miss BATEMAN in two characters.

J. W. Wallack, Jr., Edwin Adams, and the entire company.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
MR. WALLACK

begs to state to the patrons of his theatre, and the public generally, that the present season will terminate on Monday, the 9th of June, consequently the plays already announced are each for the

LAST TIME.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday)
LAST NIGHT

of the great standard comedy, in five acts, by Colman, author of the "Poor Gentleman," "Heir at Law," &c.,

JOHN BULL.

With the following admirable distribution of the characters:

Hon. Tom Shuffleton	Mr. Lester Wallack
Job Thornberry	Mr. Blake
Peregrine	Mr. Charles Fisher
Dennis Brulgruddery	Mr. Mark Smith
Dan	Mr. Young
Sir Simon Rochdale	Mr. Moore
Frank Rochdale	Mr. Floyd
John Burr	Mr. G. Holland
Mary Thornberry	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Caroline Braymoor	Miss Morant
Mrs. Brulgruddery	Mrs. Vernon

FRIDAY—Last Night of ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
SATURDAY—Miss Henriques' benefit (only night) TIME WORKS WONDERS.
MONDAY—Mr. M. Smith's benefit, last night of the LOVE CHASE.
TUESDAY—Last night of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
WEDNESDAY—Only night of WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.
THURSDAY—Last night CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
FRIDAY—Last time EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

WALLACK'S.

MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES

Begs to inform her friends and the public that her FIRST BENEFIT

Since her first appearance on the stage will take place on SATURDAY, May 31,

On which occasion will be presented, for the first time here, Douglas Jerrold's five-act Comedy,

TIME WORKS WONDERS,

Cast to the entire strength of the splendid company.

Box book now open.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
MONDAY, June 2.
Eighth and last time of the
LOVE CHASE.
Box-book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Seventh week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS.

STELLA............MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.

whose superb vocalization has created a complete FURORE OF ADMIRATION.

ANNETTI GALETTI,
the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day.

Mr. Peter Richings.........as.........Dr. Mathanasius.

New Scenery, Novel Mechanism,
Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances,
Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra.

The spectacle will be produced
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

SWISS BELL-RINGERS—SECOND WEEK

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-PLAYERS,

Will continue their concerts EVERY EVENING this week, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

A Grand Matinée SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.........................Fox.
PETER THE GREAT.
THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.
ZEMBUCA.

RAREY, THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER.

HIS ONLY SERIES OF EXHIBITIONS
IN THIS CITY
DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.
HIS SECOND ENTERTAINMENT,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 29.
HOW TO BREAK IN AND TAME THE WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSES.
A PERFECTLY UNBROKEN COLT
Previous to his first entertainment,
WILL TAKE ON THIS OCCASION
HIS SECOND LESSON.

Price of tickets, 50 cents; reserved, 25 cents extra; reserved seats on the platform, $2 each. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway; Sibell's, Wall-st., and the principal hotels.

At particular request,
MR. I. S. RAREY
Will give
ONE GRAND AFTERNOON'S PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Positively his last appearance in New-York.

A CARD.—PROF. JNO. W. S. HOWS, UNDER the auspices of several friends, announces a READING at CLINTON HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, at 8 o'clock precisely. Selections from MERCHANT OF VENICE, KING LEAR, THE PICKWICK PAPERS, with (by desire) POE'S BELLS. Tickets, 50 cents.

THE TURF

UNION COURSE, L. I., TROTTING.

GREAT SWEEPSTAKES.

On THURSDAY, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Purse and stead of $800—mile heats, best three in five to wagons. James D. McMann names g. g. *Edward Eddy*; D. Pfeiffer names bl. m. *Sunnyside*; S. McLaughlin names s. m. *Widow Macree*. Cars will leave Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes, and South Ferry every hour. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING, FRIDAY, May 30. Purse, $100. Mile heats; best 3 in 5 to harness.

S. Brooks names s. g. *What Is It.*
S. McLaughlin names a. g. *Nimble Dick.*
D. Pfifer names b. g. *James Lynch.*
D. Tallman names s. m. *Gilt.*
H. Woodruff names s. m. *Lady Emma.*

Boats from James Slip every half hour; 34th-st. every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James Slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the Course. Fare reduced to ten cents.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A STABLE OR PART OF A STABLE, for one horse and carriage, between 5th and 7th avs., and between 40th and 50th sts. Any gentleman having spare room will please address D. H., Box No. 299 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES, FOR DOWN town truck work. Address, stating age, size, price, &c., D., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND GALA WEEK!
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA!

Romantic and sensational, with New Scenery, Music, &c., entitled

ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN;
OR, THE
SEVEN ESCAPES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY EVENING AT ¼ TO 8.

It is produced by the entire strength of the Company.

MLLE. RICHENZA,
a beautiful and accomplished vocalist,
appears in a popular song at each performance.
LITTLE BOBBY, ONLY 6 YEARS OLD,
THE CHAMPION JIG DANCER of the world.
COMMODORE NUTT!

The smallest man of his age in the world. The renowned $30,000 NUTT!

at all hours, and at intervals gives a VARIETY OF INTERESTING PERFORMANCES, songs, dances, military drill, &c., &c. Also to be seen at all hours THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

GREAT BABY-SHOW—TIME CHANGED.

Opens MONDAY, June 2, instead of TUESDAY, June 3. $2,000 distributed in premiums. The list is closed, one hundred of the most beautiful babies living are engaged, beside twins, triplets and fat babies.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7½, to begin at 8 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) MAY 29, and every night this week.

The performance will commence with the beautiful Drama, the

OLD GUARD.

Haversack (first appearance in 10 years,)	Mr. J. Nickinson
Lord Beauville	Mr. [illegible]
Henry	Mr. [illegible]
Rawson	Mr. [illegible]
Servant	Mr. [illegible]
Melanie	Miss Nickinson
Lady Beauville	Miss [illegible]

To conclude with the BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE, THE ELVES;
OR,
THE STATUE BRIDE.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY,
including the
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE
OF THE
FAIRY FOUNTAIN,
IN THE
ELFIN BOWER.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALBANY COUNTY.—MARY C. PORTER, sole acting executrix of the last will and testament of Giles W. Porter, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY PORTER, Harriet Williams, Giles Porter, Ann Eliza Porter, William C. Porter, Caroline L. Staats, James L. Porter, Mary Groesbeck, wife of Abram Groesbeck, Emma Groesbeck wife of David Groesbeck, Caroline L. Williams, Anna Higgins, wife of George Higgins, and Henry J. Williams, and Adelaide Williams, defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, and bearing date April 29th, 1862, notice is hereby given to all creditors or other persons having any claim or demand against Giles W. Porter, deceased, or against his estate, or Mary C. Porter, as executrix thereof, to come in and exhibit and prove such claims or demands before me, the Referee named in said order, at my office, No. 73 State-street, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order, and of any distribution of the said estate.

ALBANY, May 17, 1862. ISAAC EDWARDS, Referee.

my22-law4wTh

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell,)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

27f-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.

ap17-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before said committee will please attend without further notice.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
ISAAC DAYTON, } Committee on Taxes.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I. O. PULVER is no longer in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and no debts of his contracting will be paid by them.

A. BARMORE, President.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823.)

REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SECOND-HAND MODEL high-pressure steam-engine (walking beam) and boiler, good for schools or amateur machinists. Will be sold cheap. Apply to H. SHLARBAUM, optician, No. 300 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A DOUBLE ENGINE OF 3 OR 3½ inch cylinder, or the castings. Answers received from City or country. Address ENGINE, Box No. 159 Times Office.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Exercising the Functions of Commander-in-Chief.

Important Debate on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

Passage of the Bill Providing for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

WASHINGTON AGAIN QUIET.

Washington is quiet again to-day. We have had no news of importance from any quarter. It is understood, however, that official intelligence has been received from Gens. McCLELLAN and HALLECK, indicating that everything is progressing favorably, and that the complete success of both Generals is beyond peradventure. It is believed that HALLECK has no intention of bringing on an engagement immediately, for he states that delay weakens the enemy; that desertions and sickness among the rebels increase every day, and that the statement that BEAUREGARD's army is hard up for forage and rations is fully confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The President has fully assumed the functions of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. No movement is made in either branch of the service without his knowledge. Indeed, it is asserted that every dispatch sent to the officers in command is first submitted to him.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

The details of BANKS' retreat come in slowly, but go to establish the admirable character of the movement. Gen. SIGEL, famous for his retreats, is reported to have spoken of the performance in the most complimentary manner.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Secretary of the Navy has furnished Congress with the result of the examination by a Special Board, of STEVENS' Battery, as an efficient means of coast defence. They think that for this purpose it will require essential modifications, owing to the recent improvements in naval warfare. As the Secretary believes it was the intention of Congress to apply the nearly $800,000 heretofore appropriated, upon the battery according to the original plan, should it have been approved, he does not feel authorized to expend the money to carry out the suggestions of the Board.

GEN. SIGEL.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL entertained Gen. SIGEL at dinner this evening at WILLARD's Hotel. Among the invited guests were Representatives HAIGHT, HORTON, COBB, PERRY, SMITH and FRANK BLAIR. Gen. SIGEL, in response to a complimentary toast, spoke briefly, and in earnest denunciation of the rebellion. Other happy speeches were made, and the occasion was much enjoyed by all present. During the day, Gen. SIGEL visited the halls of Congress, and was introduced to many of the Senators and Representatives.

COLLECTOR OF BEAUFORT, N. C.

The Senate had a brief Executive Session to-day. Prof. HEIDRICK, who was expelled from North Carolina in the Fremont campaign, and who is at present connected with the Patent Office, was confirmed as Collector for the port of Beaufort, in that State.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House to-day, Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to free the slaves of rebels was rejected, and to postpone its consideration to Wednesday next. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. BLAIR moved a call of the House. Lost, Yeas, 63; Nays, 66. Mr. EDWARDS moved to adjourn. Lost, Yeas, 1; Nays, 156. Mr. PORTER moved a call of the House. Lost, Yeas, 63; Nays, 77. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. HOLMAN to lay the motion of Mr. PORTER on the table, it was determined in the negative—Yeas, 69; Nays, 73. The bill was then postponed.

AN EFFORT TO ADJOURN OVER.

An effort will be made, to-morrow, in the House, to adjourn over to Monday next.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION.

The Fugitive Slave question has not been agitated here for the past few days. As it stands, the Military Governor claims to have and exercises control over all fugitives, returning all belonging to loyal masters, and extending military protection to those owned by secession sympathizers. The President has given no official opinion on the subject, but is believed to indorse the course pursued by Gen. WADSWORTH, at the same time evincing a desire to avoid a conflict between the military and civil power.

BOUNTY MONEY AND PENSIONS.

It is to the discredit of Congress, that after its session of nearly six months' duration, no provision has been made for paying the bounty money and pensions directed to be secured to our brave volunteers and their families by the act of July last. There are now on file at the War Department upward of ten thousand applications for relief under that act; and by the neglect of Congress, hundreds of widows and orphans throughout the loyal States are reduced to actual suffering. A Committee is in the City to-day urging the passage of Mr. FESSENDEN's bill, wherein an appropriation of five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, for the payment of the bounty to the families of volunteers, is proposed, may receive early and favorable attention.

SURVEYOR ANDREWS.

Surveyor ANDREWS, of New-York, is here on business connected with his office.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States steamer *South Carolina*:

Commander, John Almy, detached from the New-York yard; Acting Master, T. D. Brower, detached from the *Minnesota*; Acting Master Frederick F. Bowry; Lieut. O. W. Stanton ordered to gunboat *Tioga*; Lieut. W. H. Macomb to command the gunboat *Genessee*; Lieut. W. H. Dana ordered to the gunboat *Tennessee*; Past Master James Fulton, ordered to the *Adirondack*; S. H. Fish, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report to Commodore Paulding for duty; Acting Master W. P. Randall, late of the *Cumberland*, promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct, and ordered to gunboat *Port Royal*; Assistant Paymaster John S. Woolson, ordered to the *Housatonic*.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

The Vice-President presented a message from the President in reply to the resolution concerning arrests in Kentucky, that it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish such information at present.

Also, the message from the President, received by the House, yesterday, and ordered to be printed.

The bill making an appropriation for, and authorizing the payment of, certain counties was taken up and passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.), presented a number of petitions for a Bankrupt Act.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union), presented a memorial of the Legislature of Virginia, in reference to the division of that State, and also the Constitution adopted by the people within the proposed limits.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of colleges, agriculture and mechanics' arts was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) spoke against it as injurious to the new States, and tending to increase land speculation and preventing many of the benefits of the Homestead bill.

At 1 o'clock the Tax bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. WILSON's amendment to strike out the license to retail liquor dealers.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. FOSTER seemed to think it strange that any one should argue against this tax. Instead of encouraging liquor sellers, it subjected such persons to double penalty in the States where such sale is prohibited.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought instead of this giving any privilege, it would tend to root out a great many small dealers, and, in fact, aid the cause of temperance.

In the course of the debate, Mr. HALE said they had an entirely prohibitory law in New-Hampshire, but he did not believe there was ever two-thirds as much liquor habitually sold in the town where he lived as there was to-day under this law, and the people of that town were quite as orderly as the rest of mankind.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected. Yeas, HARRIS, POMEROY, WILMOT, WILSON (Mass.,) WRIGHT—5, nays 32.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive Session. After a few moments spent therein the doors were opened, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment as a new section:

"That any person who shall claim the service or labor for life of any person under the laws of any State, shall be taxed on account of such person so claimed, the sum of ten dollars."

He contended that such a tax could be laid without anyway recognizing the offensive doctrine that slaves were property. It was simply a tax on persons.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) believed that slaves were persons, and were entitled to the rights of persons, and as such they could not be taxed in this way, and certainly the Senator from Massachusetts would not propose to tax them as property; besides, if he undertook to collect such a tax, it would only fall on the loyal men of the Border States, and be looked upon as an indirect attempt at emancipation. He was willing to meet the question of emancipation openly when the time comes; and if he believed the Union could not be preserved without emancipation, he would support the President in emancipation. The only practical way to tax a large portion of the South was to tax cotton.

On the suggestion of several Senators, Mr. SUMNER modified his amendment so as to be in the language of the amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, (SIMMONS,) "That an annual tax of five dollars shall be paid by every person or persons, coporation or society, for and on account of every other person between the ages of ten and sixty-five years, whose service or labor, for a term of years or for life, is claimed to be owned by such first mentioned person or persons, corporation or society, whether in judiciary capacity or otherwise, under the laws and customs of any State; and said annual tax shall be levied and collected of the person or persons, corporation or society making such claim, and of their goods, chattles and lands; but in no case shall the person or persons whose service or labor so claimed, or their service or labor be sold for the purpose of collecting such tax. It further provides that this tax shall not apply to the service due to parents.

Mr. SUMNER replying to Mr. SHERMAN, said we might as well tax the slaveholders as the auctioneer, or any other employment. The slaveholder's employment is to make the slave work. They are auctioneers in human liberty; brokers in human rights, and jugglers in human sufferings.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not reply to the Senator's denunciation of slaveholders. Though he abhorred and opposed Slavery, he believed the slaveholders had Constitutional rights, and he did not use such language about them. But this was simply a proposition to tax slaves, therefore we must tax them as property, for we could not tax them as persons. Yet the indirect effect of this amendment would be for a small amount of money to recognize slaves as property. If he wanted to tax the South, cotton was the element by which he could do it. He would not degrade the slave who was invested by Almighty God, to the level of a brute, for a paltry tax. He would not stigmatize the whole class of men as "jugglers in human suffering," or other opprobrious epithets. Though he believed the tendency of slaves was to degrade the masters, yet there were many gentlemanly, courteous, patriotic men among slaveholders. Some of the most courteous men he ever met were slaveholders. He offered an amendment to Mr. SUMNER's amendment, the proposition of a tax of one cent per pound on cotton.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) was in favor of a tax on both cotton and slaves, and should vote for both if he could, and therefore hoped the tax on cotton would not be pressed as a substitute for the tax on slaves. Those persons who have assailed the Government should not be allowed to escape from the burden imposed by the war.

Mr. POMEROY asked if he would tax anything that he did not protect.

Mr. KING said that so long as the slaveholder remained loyal, they had ample protection under the laws. He was in favor of having all protection given which was accorded by the laws of the conutry, and in favor of having all laws of the country executed.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) asked what the senator thought of those persons in New-York who resisted the Fugitive Slave law? Were they good citizens or not?

Mr. KING was astonished that the Senator should ask such a question. If he knew New-York as he (KING) knew it, he would not come here and talk about her citizens resisting that law.

Mr. SUMNER said this was not a tax on slaves, but on the slaves' masters. The Senator from Ohio divided his speech into two heads, one a eulogy on the slave-masters, and the other a plea for a tax on cotton. JEFFERSON said that all commerce between master and slave was but a boisterous passion, and Col. MASON said that every slaveholder was a petty tyrant. If men continue to uphold an institution which violates all human rights, we must expect no soft words. If the Senator from Ohio chooses to sound their eulogies, he could not follow.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he looked at this matter simply as a matter of dollars and cents, and a denunciation on one side and a eulogy on the other had nothing to do with the question. The simple question is, have we a right to tax them according to the Constitution. Of this he had no doubt at all. The slaveholder has peculiar privileges, and a large amount of the property of some States is in slaves, and he saw no reason why they should not be taxed for these peculiar privileges.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was rejected—Yeas, 15; Nays, 22.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment that the tax herein prescribed shall not be levied or collected in any State where the system of gradual emancipation may have been adopted at the time of collection.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that, according to the Constitution, the tax must be equal in all the States.

Pending the question, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to postpone till Wednesday next, the motion made by him yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the House, on Monday, rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay Mr. PORTER's resolution on the table.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a call of the House. Disagreed to by three majority.

Mr. EDWARDS moved that the House adjourn. Negatived nearly unanimously.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved a call of the House. Negatived, 14 majority.

Mr. HOLMAN's motion to lay that of Mr. PARKER to postpone on the table was disagreed to. 69 to 73.

Mr. PARKER's motion was adopted.

The Speaker stated that the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels was rejected, can, as a privileged question, be taken up next Wednesday immediately after the reading of the journal.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and for other purposes.

Various amendments were made, perfecting the arrangements for carrying the act into effect. The bill passed—97 against 17.

It provides for the appointment of a board of Tax-Commissioners, to enter upon the duties of their office whenever the Commanding General of the forces of the United States, entering into any insurrectionary State or district, shall have established the military authority throughout any parish or district or county of the same. In all cases where the owners of land shall not pay their proportion of the tax, and consequent expenses, the property is to be sold. Provision is to be made for the redemption of land if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the owner has not taken part in, or in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion, and that by reason of the rebellion he has been unable to pay the tax. In cases of owners having left their lands to join the rebel cause, the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and the people of the State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take the oath to support the Federal Constitution. The Board of Commissioners may, under the direction of the President, instead of leasing the lands vested in the United States, cause the same to be subdivided and sold in parcels to any loyal citizen, or any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy or marine corps. The preemption principle is also engrafted in the bill.

The House went into Committee on the bill to purchase the hospital in the District of Columbia, known as the Douglas Hospital, and appropriating $25,000 for that purpose.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reviewed the Democratic address recently issued, which, while it assaulted the Government, contained not a word against the rebellion, the prime movers in which were Democrats—the WARWICKS who made and unmade Presidents, with the aid of their Northern allies. It came with a bad grace to talk about the loyalty of the Democratic party, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is. His colleague (VALLANDIGHAM) was the author of this address—the life and animating spirit of the movement which it contemplates. He reviewed the record of his colleague to show that the latter made a declaration, as early as 1860, that he would vote no money to put down treason and rebellion, and he had lived up to it with religious fidelity. His colleague had rehashed this speech on various occasions, finding fault with the Government, but not complaining against the rebellion, and endeavoring to paralyze the energies of the Government by telling the people they are hopelessly in debt. He had no doubt that the address inspired the camps of secession with joy. To talk of peace tends only to strengthen the arms of the rebels. There can be no peace till they are subdued, not by compromise and concession, but by bullets and men.

On motion of Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the public debt to this date, together with a statement of the average rate of interest.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, declaring that, under a misconstruction of the two acts of July, 192,000 more volunteers than were authorized have been mustered, and the money to pay them appropriated during the present session, and that the corps of volunteers shall not exceed the entire number now in service, unless hereafter authorized by act of Congress; also, that it shall not be lawful to receive and muster as soldiers, or to arm the fugitive slaves that may be captured by the army, or seduced by anyone to leave their owners and come within the lines of the camp of any officer; the officer who shall violate this section to be cashiered upon conviction by a Court-martial.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Mileage, that hereafter, when either House of Congress shall decide adversely upon a claim to be admitted to a seat therein, it shall not be lawful in any case for such House to allow to such unsuccessful applicant for a seat a greater sum for compensation and mileage.

Adjourned.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

An Explanation of the Reason Why It Was Done—Official Report of Commodore Tatnall.

Following is the report of Commodore TATNALL to the rebel Secretary of the Navy:

"RICHMOND, May 14, 1862.

"SIR: In detailing to you the circumstances which caused the destruction of the Confederate States steamer *Virginia*, and her movements a few days previous to that event, I begin with your telegraphic despatches to me of the 4th and 5th instant, directing me to take such a position in the James River, as would entirely prevent the enemy's ascending it.

"Gen. HUGER, commanding at Norfolk, on learning that I had received this order, called on me and declared that its execution would oblige him to abandon immediately his forts on Craney Island at Sewall's Point and their guns to the enemy. I informed him that, as the order was imperative, I must executte it, but stated that he should telegraph you and state the consequences. He did so, and on the 6th instant you telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Norfolk as well as the James river, which replaced me in my original position. I then arranged with the General that he should notify me when his preparations for the evacuation of Norfolk were sufficiently advanced to enable me to act independently.

On the 7th inst. Commodore HOLLINS reached Norfolk, with orders from you to communicate with me and such officers as I might select in regard to the best disposition to be made of the *Virginia*, under the present aspect of things.

We had arranged the conference for the next day, the 8th; but, on that day, before the hour appointed, the enemy attacked the Sewall's Point Battery; and I left immediately with the *Virgina* to defend it.

We found six of the enemy's vessels, including the iron-clad steamers *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, shelling the battery. We passed the battery, and stood directly for the enemy, for the purpose of engaging him, and I thought an action certain, particularly as the *Minnesota* and *Vanderbilt*, which were anchored below Fortress Monroe, got under way and stood up to that point apparently with the intention of joining their squadron in the Roads. Before, however, we got within gun-shot, the enemy ceased firing, and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the Fortress, followed by the *Virginia*, until the shells from the Rip Raps passed over her.

The *Virginia* was then placed at her moorings near Sewall's Point, and I returned to Norfolk to hold the conference referred to.

It was held on the 9th, and the officers present were Col. ANDERSON and Capt. ——, of the army, selected by Gen. HUGER, who was too unwell to attend himself; and of the navy, myself, Commodore HOLLINS, and Capts. STERRETT and LEE, Commander RICHARD L. JONES, and Lieuts. AP. CATESBY JONES and J. PEMBROKE JONES.

The opinion was unanimous that the *Virginia* was then employed to the best advantage, and that she should continue, for the present, to protect Norfolk, and thus afford time to remove the public property.

On the next day at 10 o'clock A. M., we observed from the *Virginia* that the flag was not flying on the Sewall's Point Battery, and that it appeared to have been abandoned. I dispatched Lieut. J. P. JONES, the Flag Lieutenant, to Craney Island, where the Confederate flag was still flying, and he there learned that a large force of the enemy had landed on Bay shore, and were marching rapidly on Norfolk; that Sewall's Point Battery was abandoned, and our troops were retreating. I then dispatched the same officer to Norfolk, to confer with Gen. HUGER and Capt. LEE. He found the Navy-yard in flames, and that all its officers had left by railroad. On reaching Norfolk he found that Gen. HUGER and all the other officers of the army had also left—that the enemy were within half a mile of the city, and that the Mayor was treating for its surrender.

On returning to the ship he found that Craney Island and all the other batteries on the river had been abandoned.

It was now 7 o'clock in the evening, and this unexpected confirmation rendered prompt measures necessary for the safety of the *Virginia*.

The pilots had assured me that they could take the ship, with a draft of eighteen feet, to within forty miles of Richmond.

This the chief pilot, Mr. PARRISH, and his chief assistant, Mr. WRIGHT, had asserted again and again; and on the afternoon of the 7th, in my cabin, in the presence of Commodore HOLLINS and Capt. STERRETT, in reply to a question of mine, they both emphatically declared their ability to do so.

Confiding in these assurances, and, after consulting with the First and Flag Lieutenants, and learning that the officers, generally, thought it the most judicious course, I determined to lighten the ship at once, and run up the river for the protection of Richmond.

All hands having been called on deck, I stated to them the condition of thing, and my hope that, by getting up the river before the enemy could be made aware of our designs, we might capture his vessels which had ascended it, and render efficient aid in the defence of Richmond; but that to effect this would require all their energy in lightening the ship. They replied with three cheers, and went to work at once. The pilots were on deck and heard this address to the crew.

Being quite unwell, I had retired to bed. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, the First Lieutenant reported to me that, after the crew had worked for five or six hours, and lifted the ship so as to render her unfit for action, the pilots had declared their inability to carry eighteen feet above the Jamestown Flats, up to which point the shore on each side was occupied by the enemy.

On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. PARRISH, an explanation of this palpable deception, he replied that eighteen feet could be carried after the prevalence of easterly winds, and that the wind for the last two days had been westerly.

I had no time to lose. The ship was not in condition for battle, even with an enemy of equal force, and their force was overwhelming. I therefore determined, with the concurrence of the First and Flag-Lieutenants, to save the crew for future service by landing them at Craney Island, the only road for retreat open to us, and to destroy the ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. I may add that, although not formally consulted, the course was approved by every commissioned officer in the ship.

There is no dissenting opinion. The ship was accordingly put on shore as near the mainland in the vicinity of Craney Island as possible, and the crew landed. She was then fired, and after burning fiercely fore and aft for upward of an hour, blew up a little before 5 on the morning of the 11th.

We marched for Suffolk, twenty-two miles, and reached it in the evening, and from thence came by railroad to this city.

It will be asked what motives the pilots could have had to deceive me. The only imaginable one is that they wished to avoid going into battle.

Had the ship not have been lifted so as to render her unfit for action, a desperate contest must have ensued with a force against us too great to justify much hope of success, and, as battle is not their occupation, they adopted this deceitful course to avoid it. I cannot imagine another motive, for I had seen no reason to distrust their good faith to the Confederacy.

My acknowledgments are due to the First Lieutenant, A. P. CATESBY JONES, for his untiring exertions and for the aid he rendered me in all things. The details for firing for the ship and landing the crew were left to him, and everything was conducted with the most perfect order.

To the other officers of the ship, generally, I am also thankful for the great zeal they displayed throughout.

The Virginia no longer exists, but three hundred brave and skilful officers and seamen are saved to the Confederacy.

I presume that a Court of Inquiry will be ordered to examine into all the circumstances I have narrated, and I earnestly solicit it. Public opinion will never be put right without it.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your ob't servant,

JOSIAH TATNALL, Flag-officer Com'g.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of Navy."

Arrival of the Hibernian.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 28.

The steamer *Hibernian* arrived at Father Point at 8¾ P. M., with 46 cabin and 393 steerage passengers. May 22, lat. 50° N., lon. 29° W., signaled *St. Andrew*.

MEXICO AND HAVANA.

Rumors of Hostilities Between the French and Mexicans.

The Raid of Rebels into Chihuahua.

Effect of Secretary Seward's Circular on Events in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

Since my last letter by the *Roanoke* no intelligence of importance has arrived from Mexico, and we are all on the tip-toe of expectation to see whether the cohorts of the would-be modern Cæsar have had a triumphal march to the capital, or whether the Mexicans have proved their title to be freemen. Secretary SEWARD's circular of last March, which the journals here have published, has filled every South American with joy. They now realize who are their true friends and natural allies, and anxiously watch for the day when the United States Government, freed from the perversity of its unnatural children, shall sternly say "Stand back," to the "anarchs" of Europe. The circular, too, has fallen like a thunderbolt on all the enemies of civil and religious liberty. We now hear it said that the French will not press matters, will probably enter into discussion, &c., &c., all which means that they dread they will have to pay the piper when President LINCOLN has a little time to spare. In the meantime, whilst waiting for news, we have rumors in abundance—the last said to have come from Matamoros, affirming a defeat of the French near the capital. SANTA ANNA is also preparing to enter the scene. His son arrived here from St. Thomas, *en route* to Mexico.

At Vera Cruz, on the 10th, the reactionists were preparing to send out an expedition of 200 soldiers toward the coast of Alvarado, in order to second the revolt against JUAREZ. They were already on board the Mexican steamer *Constitution*, but when it was about to start the engineer was arrested, it having been discovered that he intended to disable the engine at the moment of combat.

It is said that the French have entered Puebla, and are going on for Mexico, for they had arrived at the bridge of Tesmelucan, twelve leagues beyond that city.

A special dispatch had arrived on the 11th, at Vera Cruz, with the news that MARQUEZ and MEJIA had attacked the Liberals in Amozoc, while the French assailed their rear. It is said that 16,000 Liberals, commanded by DOBLADO and GONZALEZ ORTEGA, were totally dispersed. But this notice wants confirmation.

Negroes, mestizoes, Indians and whites were applying to the Spanish consulate, claiming to be subjects of Her Catholic Majesty, and asking to be considered as such; all this on account of their dread of the conscription. A person writes, "I have seen an Indian of unmixed race solemnly declare that his *papa* was a Spaniard."

The French were delivering up the Custom-house to the Almontist employes. The Spanish and English Consuls have protested, demanding that the French should take charge of it.

I mentioned in my last letter that the Pacific States of Mexico had been invaded by some of the Secessionists of Texas or the Mesilla Valley, who sometimes on their own hook, sometimes in alliance with Mexicans, are playing fine games in that distracted country. The *Veracruzano* of the 9th, says, under the heading "Invasion of the State of Chihuahua:"

"On the 27th of February, among the mines of Corralitos, and in Janos, (canton of Galeana,) one hundred and thirty men presented themselves; they were armed, and were Mexicans and Americans of the South, under the command of Col. BELLER, proceeded from the Mesilla Valley, and had left there to attack the Unionists of New-Mexico. This force suddenly penetrated into the Mexican territory, leveled the houses and occupied the roofs of others, saying that they came to pursue the 'Apaches,' and BELLER has declared that there is no boundary line with relation to the savage tribes who ravage the two frontiers. It is thought that the Confederates have been routed by the New-Mexican forces at Valverde, and that this is the true motive for the invasion of BELLER. These events have delayed the sending of the contingent of Chihuahua to New-Leon. Besides, there was amongst the authorities and people of Chihuahua a great repugnance to submit to the command of Messrs. VIDAURRI and COMONFORT. This last paragraph must be read with a grain of salt, for the Vera Cruz papers are now in the interest of ALMONTE, NAPOLEON, and the unholy alliance of traitors, liberty-haters, and lovers of royal hardware, as GARIBALDI styles the gew-gaws which grave-looking men have stitched to their coats. However, let us return to our sheep; I only mean let us go on with the subject, and no allusion to Mr. WELLER or BELLER and his friends, who took a walk after the battle of Valverde just across the line, which was merely a wise precaution. But here he or his friends are again. Invasion of New-Leon. One hundred and twenty Americans of the South have assaulted the town of Piedras Negras. Forces have marched to repel them. This is a confirmation of what I mentioned in my last."

By the arrival of a Spanish schooner we have news from Yucatan up to the 28th of April. The newspaper *Espiritu Nacional*, of Merida, mentions that on the 27th the State Legislature closed their sessions. Their deliberations turned principally upon the formation of the Constitution, upon the municipal laws, the administration of justice, the Congressional rules and laws of elections. They also terminated the debates upon the responsibility of judges, of secondary education and the suppression of judicial costs.

According to the latest reports of the civil and military Governors of Valladolid, Tzamal, Ticul, Espita and Tizimin, made to the Secretary's Office, order had not been disturbed in the places mentioned, nor yet in their jurisdictions. The same report as to quietude can be made of the capital.

The speech pronounced by the Provisional Governor TRIGOYEN, on closing the Legislature, contains nothing remarkable. The state of the country, he observes, is certainly not flattering, worn out by the continual revolutions that it has suffered, it requires some years to recover its immense losses; the public revenues are not sufficient by a great deal to accomplish the objects for which they are intended. * * * The situation of the State, then, is not at all agreeable; the people are loaded with taxes, and the public officials hardly receive, and that slowly a part of their respective salaries.

Reform in religious matters had in Yucatan the same radical character as in the rest of the Mexican Republic. Whilst the Congress declared by a law that the spiritual parentage between the baptiser and baptized is not a legal reason for excuses or refusals, the municipality of the Capital resolved to declare that the bishop of the diocese, the citizen JOSE MARIA GUERRA, ought to be banished from the State as as a disturber of public order.

What gave occasion to this resolution, more proper if proceeding from the State authorities than from a municipality, was a sort of riot which happened during the last Easter week, on account of the usual processions having been suspended. The Bishop did not wish to submit to the authority of the civil power under which he is placed by the Constitution with regard to religious ceremonies, and as the processions could not go out without permission of the Government they were suppressed.

The Merida paper, *El Espiritu Nacional*, censures on this account religious processions, advising the Catholics to content themselves with rendering their homage to the Divinity in the churches, but yet contradicts itself, adding the following lines: "However, there are certain processions that interest in such a manner, that affect in so lively a manner, the Christian heart, that so soften and sweeten the mind, that so delightfully revive the faith and hope of a Catholic, that we shall always see them with humble and ardent devotion.

A dispute which threatened a duel, although with heavy cannon in lieu of pistols, recently arose from the seizure of a vessel by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, when the Captain of the *Petrovila*, Spanish war steamer, demanded its restitution on the ground of being captured in Cuban waters; this the American officer roundly refused, and the threats of the other to fire, invited him to do so. Upon this the *Petrovila* returned to Havana for further orders, but the cloud has passed off.

The sugar crop has been a pretty fair one, although the long dry season diminished the yield of the cane. There are warehoused in the two ports of Havana and Matanzas 452,600 boxes, whereas, last year, at this date, there were but 316,000, and still less the year before. With respect to prices: during the past week there were several sales of No. 12 at 6¾ to 7 reals; superior white, 10¼ to 11¼ reals. In cotton (for this is now a cotton port, and handsome profits have been made by some adventurous firms,) the buyers are rather cooler, owing to the taking of New-Orleans and Yorktown, but the sellers insist that the more the National troops succeed in taking Southern ports, the less cotton will be sent from the interior. In this confidence they hope for more than $22 the hundred weight, which is the present price. On last Saturday 400 bales were taken out of bond for Liverpool and 100 for Havre. The steamer *Habana* has soon surmounted its quarantine difficulties, for it is now loading 500 sacks of salt for Matamoras. Freights for the United States are 10 reals for a box of sugar; for a hogshead of sugar $5 75 and $6, and for a hogshead of molasses $3. The rates of exchange continue in favor of the remitter, being at 3½ to 4 per cent. discount on New-York, at 60 days' sight. On London at 10¼ to 10½ premium, and on Paris at 3 per cent. discount, at 60 days. In shares, since the grand collapse of so many companies, there has been little doing, but lately there have been sales of Spanish bank shares at 35 per cent. premium, Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad at 34½ per cent. discount, and Banco Industrial at 10 per cent. discount. Credito Territorial Cubano at 75 per cent. discount and 12 months.

The Board of Health of the Island have published an official account of the endemic sicknesses which have occurred during the month of April. The total number of cases of yellow fever in all the island amounts to 91 and the deaths to 47, or rather more than 51 per cent. Of these cases 80 occurred in Havana, and 43 were fatal. In the Western Department were 10 cases and 3 deaths. In the Eastern Department 1 case, which also was fatal. Of small-pox there had been in Havana, during April, 31 cases and 5 deaths; in the Western Department 193 cases and 36 deaths; and in the Eastern 382 cases and 79 deaths, giving a total of 606 cases and 120 deaths, or rather more than 19 per cent.

The naval arrivals have been numerous. The French war steamers *L'Astrée* and *Tanger*, from Vera Cruz, came in the beginning of the week, and have left again; also the French steamer *Milan*, from New-Orleans. It was the Captain of this vessel who was asserted by the Secessionists to have demanded a delay of seventy days previous to the bombardment of New-Orleans, but this he denies. The Spanish steamer *Ferrol*, from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, conveying Gen. ALFAN and troops. Also, H. B. M.'s steamer *Liffey*, from Mobile, for fresh provisions, which were very scarce in Mobile. It has since sailed for Bermuda.

Two steamers are already advertised for New-Orleans. According to the *Wanderer*, United States vessel of war, which entered this port on the 22d, from Key West, the steamer *Mississippi*, which left New-Orleans on the 18th, had arrived at Key West on the 21st.

On the 26th, there will be an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Spanish Bank with relation to the statute which directs that specie to the amount of one-half their issue of bills shall be retained in their vaults; by a special favor, on account of the peculiar times, this was reduced temporarily to one-third. At present the Bank has over eight millions in specie, and nearly six millions' worth of bills unissued, but is so unable to loan its funds with due regard to security, that it proposes not to receive any more deposits with interest till more prosperous times.

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LATEST FROM FORT WRIGHT.

The Enemy Believed to be Largely Reinforced—Reports of Refugees, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28.

A special from Fort Wright, dated the 27th, says that the enemy is believed to have been largely reinforced during the last three days. Two transports are known to have arrived from Memphis, bringing two regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. A part of this force landed at Randolph, while the remainder occupy the Arkansas shore, nearly opposite the foot of Island No. 33, where they are reported to be throwing up batteries.

Deserters and refugees continue to arrive at the fleet. Several, who have just arrived, bring the report that the enemy is about to assail the flotilla.

A refugee from Memphis, on Sunday, says that a rumor was current in that city that ten federal vessels had reached White River, at the mouth of which they had established a blockade. The rebel steamers were thus cut off from their last aqenue of escape.

A short time before the steamer left the fleet, the mortars, which had been silent some days, again opened fire on the fort.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The annual celebration of the Brooklyn Sabbath-schools, postponed from Tuesday on account of the inclement weather, took place yesterday. The ringing of the bells at 11 o'clock A. M.—the signal to be made in case the parade was to come off—made the hearts of not less than twenty-five thousand children thrill with pleasure, and promptly the members of each school proceeded to the appointed rendezvous. While waiting to join in the division processions, their spirits were considerably dampened by a drizzling rain, which now commenced falling. But they did not long let this disappointment cloud their brows. The time was passed very pleasantly in listening to appropriate and considerately short speeches, singing, and partaking of the good things the partiality of friends had provided for them. Though thwarted by the elements in regard to a parade in force, they were determined not to forego the anticipated pleasures in the churches, so at 2 o'clock—the time named in the programme—each school marched, with banners and flags flying, and accompanied by music, to the particular churches set apart for their use respectively, and there the order of exercises, consisting of speaking, singing and partaking of refreshments, was carried out to the letter, and much to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the close of these proceedings, some of the schools, still bent upon having a procession of some kind, formed and marched several squares, honoring sister schools, prominent citizens and others, occasionally, as they passed along, with rounds of cheers. It is estimated that not less than 25,000 children were present at the different churches, and not an accident of any kind occurred to mar the occasion.

MILITARY.—The men of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ROBERT B. CLARK, obtained their clothing last evening, and the corps will be ready to march whenever transportation is furnished. The Twenty-Eighth Regiment had not secured their clothing at a late hour last night, but were expecting to receive it at any moment. The Forty-seventh, through the energy of the Quartermaster, Ex-Alderman SCHOLES, got their clothing yesterday afternoon.

THE RELIEF FUND.—The Volunteer Relief Commissioners gave notice that they resume payment to the wives of volunteers already at the seat of war, to-day, at the usual place, corner of Court and Remsen streets.

The Steamship Niagara Detained for Important Government Dispatches.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 28.

On the arrival of the Southern train to-night a steamtug conveyed dispatches from Lord LYONS and a supplementary mail to the steamship *Niagara*, at anchor below. She soon after steamed for Liverpool.

The Indiana Stock Swindler.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 28.

D. C. STOVER, the stock swindler, left Indianapolis to-day, with a guard, for New-York. He is not very communicative. He says he used all the blanks he had, and cannot tell without examining the books how much spurious stock has been issued.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Com. NUTT, the new drama, and all the other wonders at Barnum's are drawing crowded houses. The Baby Show, which commences next Monday, will fill the Museum with thousands of ladies and children.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—Julius Levy, Joseph Bundesmann, F. Varquez, Antonio M. Betancours, Charles Roulet, J. Busquets, John Nier, Vincent A. de Castro. *For New-Orleans*—S. H. Brasellon, John Kemp, W. Van Morden, C. Emanuel, M. Joseph, S. S. Bachmann, G. H. Schiffer, H. Zuberbier, Arthur Barff, Fredk. Ziegler, A. Von Arnin, Mrs. Taylor, Wm. Phillips, E. A. Horn, Mrs. Dora Hecht and 2 children, A. J. Fulmer, J. Platt, N. H. North, P. J. McPhillips, W. H. White, Thomas B. Thorpe, Mrs. Conch, M. G. Haughton, Jno. M. Stella, Jno. C. Vennard, A. Benedict, Francis Barbier, F. Aickian, A. R. McKenzie, D. Kalham.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Pallas, from Balize, Hond.—James Robinson, D. B. Parsons and Christian Florel.

In brig Richmond, from Goree, W. C. A.—Mrs. Richard C. Lloyd and servant.

In bark Geo. W Horton, from Havana—Mrs Butler and child, Mrs. Cunnigan, Mr. Vier.

[illegible] ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 16 | Gov. Island. 9 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships John Jay, Lord, Angier, J. Hathaway; Swallow, W. W. Baker, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Bavaria, Warren, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks J. & R. Young, (Br.,) Scott, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; Harmon, Buckley, Havana, Tupper & Beattie; Morning Star, Stirling, Santiago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Ben Carver, Perry, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Sybil, (Br.,) Mulligan, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Expedite, Chester, Fall River, Pennsylvania Coal Co.; Arcola, Cullen, Washington, Mott Bedell; Isabella, Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Brave, Cropper, White House, Va., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; C. & N. Rogers, Holmes, Harbor Island, T. Gilmartin; Delphin, Ross, Port Royal, L. C. Styles; Gilmore, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ellen Forester, Colby, Crowell & Paine; M. E. Pearson, Hodsden, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Volunteer, (Br.,) Loomis, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Geo. Dundas, (Br.,) Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Tyson & Smith; John Price, Crowell, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Sloops Oak, Golan, New-Haven, Thos. Dunham; D. Lanpher, Dickinson, Middletown, Conn., H. S. Rackett; Maria, Stokes, Bridgeport and New-Haven, S. D. Barnard.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Peabody, Kearters, Hatteras Inlet May 26, at 6 P. M., via Fortress Monroe 27th, at 7 P. M., (where she put in during a heavy storm,) with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

Sanitary Hospital steamship S. R. Spaulding, Howes, White House, Va., 36 hours, with 331 sick soldiers, to D. D. Tompkins. 26th inst., passed steamship Daniel Webster, hence, bound up York River.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana May 24, at noon, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced a succession of strong easterly gales, with heavy rain and rough sea for nearly the entire passage. 28th inst., at 7 P. M., passed French war steamer Milan, bound for New-York.

Steamer Estrella, Hayes, Savanilla, via Kingston, Jam., 9 ds., in ballast to McLean & Lintz. Has encountered heavy N. E. gales. 25th inst., in the Gulf, ran foul of part of a wreck, striking the starboard wheel, thereby disabling it, and have been working but one wheel since. Left no Am. vessels in port. There were at Jamaica 3 schooners with the rebel flag flying.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London and the Isle of Wight April 12, with mdse. and 28 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45 30 N., and saw no ice.

Ship Piscataqua, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Weeks, Cadiz April 15, via Portsmouth, N. H., 5 ds., with salt to Sims & Chace.

Ship Bernard, (of Bath,) Hubbard, Leghorn March 6, and Gibraltar April 14, with rags and marble to E. Benner.

SAILED—Steamship Roanoke, for Havana and New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., and light.

Spoken, &c.

Blondell—schr., of and from Provincetown for the Banks, 4 ds. out, May 11, lat. 44 22, lon. 56 53.

Georgiana—brig, for Liverpool, May 16, lat. [illegible], lon. 49 20.

Mayflower—bark, bound S., was signalized, no date, lat. or lon.

Ocean Traveler—brig, hence for Nuevitas, May 24, lat. 24 10, lon. 71.

Foreign Ports.

[LATEST PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—9th, P. C. Warwick, Oporto; 17th, Mercury and Cosmopolite, at Havre; Ino, at Dunkirk; Reporter, at Deal; 17th, Cambria and Martha, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—14th, Observer, at Dublin.

Sailed for New-York—15th, Delhi, from Swansea; Irene, from Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH

&

BROTHER'S

NEW-YORK

PALE

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ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES WEIGHERS

And

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable army scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

F. O. F. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated [illegible] Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at

SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a

FINE OLD-FASHIONED FARMERS' FAMILY FLOUR,

Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 8½c. to 9c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Orders through any grocer or Express. C. O. D.

PLANTS. PLANTS.

Having a large lot of splendid roses, verbenas, petunias, &c., left after the Spring sales, I will sell, this week, at auction prices, to close the business by 1st of June. The plants are in the very best of order, being grown for the City retail trade. W. FITZPATRICK, Florist.

29th-st and Broadway.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE,

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE—PAPER-HANGINGS, &c.

On THURSDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 450 Broadway, comprising about 12,000 rolls or more of paper-hangings, borders, panels, velvet papers, &c.

By order. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—29th-st. and Madison-av.—Ascension Day.—The rite of Confirmation will be administered in this Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. There will be Divine Service and Sermon the morning of Ascension Day, at 11 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in taking care of children; is willing to go in the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.